

## Liberals discuss 'democratic fusion' as Thatcher announces new team

# Steel makes surprise bid to lead Alliance

By Philip Webster and Martin Fletcher

Mr David Steel yesterday dramatically seized the initiative from Dr David Owen by establishing himself as a candidate for the leadership of a new Liberal-Democratic Alliance to be formed by the merging of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties.

Moving with a speed which astonished senior members of both parties, the Liberal leader announced that he would be presenting to the Liberal Party's senior officers tomorrow his proposals for the "democratic fusion" of both parties.

He said in a statement that the question of the Liberal leadership would wait until the issue of a merger had been determined.

Mr Steel's move, which will be seen as a preemptive strike

by many in the SDP, seems certain to lead to a full-scale controversy between the two party leaderships in the wake of their general election disappointment last week.

Already several senior members of the SDP, most important among them Dr Owen, have voiced their opposition to a merger.

But Mr Steel acted both to make clear to his party that he

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has no intention of standing down and to emphasize that he wants to be leader of the merged parties.

His move delighted his Liberal colleagues, who have been almost unanimous in their calls for a merger since last Thursday's result, and who had been hoping that he would assert the Liberals as the senior partners in the Alliance.

He decided to act immediately so that the question of a merger could be discussed while the memories of the election and the reservations discovered by campaigners in both parties about the Alliance having two leaders and two sets of policy were fresh in the parties' minds.

He acted in the confident belief that when the two parties come to discuss the issue at their conferences in the autumn they will strongly back a merger.

But, according to senior Liberal sources, his statement was also intended to tell the Liberal Party that if a merger was rejected he would still be ready to continue as Liberal leader.

Yesterday, Dr Owen, who had been told in advance of Mr Steel's intentions, said he had nothing to add to his comments on Friday. He had said then that he would remain as SDP leader for as long

as the party existed and wanted him as leader.

Today the SDP's national committee will discuss Mr Steel's move and its attitude to a merger.

It is deeply divided with senior figures such as Mr Roy Jenkins strongly in favour of merging, Dr Owen, Mr John Cartwright, the SDP chief whip, opposed, and leaders such as Mr William Rodgers and Mrs Shirley Williams favouring the idea of gradually moving towards a union.

Mr Steel's colleagues believe that his move puts him in the strongest possible position to become the merged Alliance's leader.

It is felt that Dr Owen, if he opposes a merger during the discussions this year, will hardly be in a position to challenge for the leadership if there is a merger.

It is felt that in any case with its higher representation of party MPs and members the Liberals have the right to have the leader if Mr Steel is available for the job.

By referring to it yesterday as the Liberal Democratic Alliance Mr Steel was effectively claiming Liberal seniority.

He said he had called a meeting of party officers for tomorrow to present a memorandum setting out possible options on the future relationship.

He would "argue my preference for a democratic fusion of our two parties as one Liberal-Democratic Alliance."

He said: "I believe we should proceed, without undue haste, but with a sense of purpose, to determine our future constitution and place proposals before our party conference in the autumn for the subsequent vote of our full membership."

"Only after the issues are determined one way or the other should the personality of the leadership, either of the Liberal Party or the Alliance, become an issue."

Continued on page 20, col 8

## Hattersley rejects opposition link-up

By Philip Webster

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, yesterday ruled out a formal deal with the Alliance parties as the bitter left-right struggle over the party's future flared in public for the first time.

Mr Ken Livingstone, one of the far-left leaders elected on Thursday, was involved in an angry television clash with the moderate Scottish Labour MP Mr George Foulkes.

Mr Foulkes said on the BBC programme *This Week Next* that while Labour had scored victories in Scotland, Wales and the north, seats were lost in London because of "crazy things like putting up rates and supporting gays and lesbians."

But Mr Livingstone had made it clear that he would not be part of any moderate programme that was "pro-capitalist or pro-American."

He said: "There will be people in the party who try to go down that road and they won't get away with it."

He said that there had been a clear decision that the left should not be seen during the election and that Mr Kinnoch had been trying "to sanitize" the Labour party.

Mr Hattersley, interviewed on the London Weekend Television programme *Weekend World*, spoke of the changes

needed to convince the British people, including the prosperous, that Labour's values were the ones they should choose. He did not spell out any details.

But he said: "I don't believe there is any electoral convenience that can defeat Mrs Thatcher. I believe she has to be defeated by a clear but popular alternative that requires the Labour party itself going for a majority of the popular vote or the largest share of the popular vote and the majority of seats."

He added: "We have to win by convincing people, including a lot of prosperous people, that values are what they want to see in society, and we can't do that if we fudge the entire issue by coming to some sort of arrangement with a different party."

Mr Hattersley hinted at changes that should be made to enable Labour to win the freedom argument which he said Mrs Thatcher had "cornered" during the election.

Specific areas mentioned by the deputy leader were health, housing, education and the trade unions.

On education, Mr Hattersley said Labour had to offer parents more choice.



Returning and rising stars: Mr Cecil Parkinson and wife Ann, and Mr John Moore and wife Sheila (Photographs: Denzil McNeelance/Alan Weller).

## Moore and Parkinson share the look of a leader

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

The promotion of Mr John Moore and the recall from the political wilderness of Mr Cecil Parkinson were deliberately designed by the Prime Minister to give the Conservative Party the opportunity to choose a successor in her own image, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Moore was appointed Secretary of State for Social Services and Mr Parkinson has returned, after four years, as the Secretary of State for Energy.

With the decision of Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative chairman, to retire from the Cabinet the Thatcherite wing of the party was left without an obvious contender to replace her.

Mr Moore, who impressed the Prime Minister in his previous post of Secretary of State for Transport, is expected to improve the efficiency of the service, getting more value for money out of the resources devoted to it.

Mr Parkinson's main task will be to oversee the privatization of the electricity industry although he made plain yesterday that legislation would not be introduced in the first session of the new Parliament.

Asked yesterday whether he would ever return to the

Government, Mr Parkinson replied: "No."

But some of his colleagues now believe that if all goes well for him during the next few years he could again be a candidate for the party leadership.

The other major promotion in the reshuffle was the movement into the Cabinet of Mr

The new Government faces an early decision on taking the pound into the European Monetary System and is likely to reject the move. At the same time the Treasury must find extra cash to meet manifesto commitments. Page 21

Comment, page 23

John Major. He becomes Chief Secretary to the Treasury from his post of Minister for Social Security.

Mrs Thatcher is to announce further changes in the middle and lower ranks of the Government today and tomorrow. As expected, she dropped Mr John Biffen, former leader of the House, and Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone has finally stood down, to be replaced by Sir Michael Havers, the former Attorney General.

Mr Norman Fowler takes over as Secretary of State for

Employment after heading the Department of Health and Social Security for over a Parliament. Mr Paul Channon leaves Trade and Industry to be Secretary of State for Transport. Mr John Wakeham, the former Chief Whip, becomes Leader of the Commons, and Mr Peter Walker leaves Energy to become Secretary of State for Wales.

Mr Walker surprised some ministers by taking the job — one described it yesterday as "death by a thousand cuts" — but others felt that he was wise to have retained a voice in the Cabinet rather than be lost on the backbenches. The new Chief Whip is Mr David Waddington.

Mr Tebbit spoke yesterday of his regret at leaving the Cabinet, but he wants to spend more time with his wife and is expected to take a job in industry. He remains, however, as party chairman.

Questioned on whether there had been friction between himself and Mrs Thatcher over the way the campaign was run — as has been reported — Mr Tebbit said no campaign went without incident or accident, and that there had been one morning, the "famous Black Thursday", as he put it, when everybody was "a bit tricky".

## Labour's campaign

## How hard left was silenced

By Richard Evans and Tim Jones

Derek Fatchett, Jack Dromey and John Carr may not be household names, even in Labour Party circles, but last night they emerged as key figures in the untold tale of how the hard left was effectively silenced during the general election campaign.

With Arthur Scargill speaking at the weekend of the "undue pressure from the top of the party" which prevented him from addressing election rallies, and the virtual absence of figures like Tony Benn from Labour's national election drive, the hard left inside and outside the Commons are already beginning to question why they were deliberately left in the wilderness during the campaign.

The origins of this exile can be found at last October's party conference when stage management, normally the preserve of the Conservatives, saw the potentially controversial and electorally damaging debate on lesbians and gays timed to coincide with a break

in television coverage of proceedings at Blackpool. Instead viewers were treated to *Play School*. And for good measure the seating on the conference platform was so arranged that figures like Dennis Skinner and Eric Heffer were situated well out of most camera shots and did not interfere with pictures of Mr Kinnoch.

By April, with Labour a poor second in the polls after the Greenwich by-election defeat which was attributed to the effect of the "loony Labour left", the party staged a "red rose" rally in Northampton in a desperate bid to relaunch its policies and boost electoral hopes.

It was a rally with a difference as Colin Welland, the talented actor-playwright and Labour Party stalwart, was brought in as master of ceremonies. Brenda Dean, the moderate and photogenic trade union leader, joined Neil Kinnoch and Roy Hattersley on the platform. A teacher and

doctor were brought in to provide an added human touch as the failures of government policies were explained. The result was an outstanding success and the cuddly and cosy recipe was immediately adopted for the forthcoming election campaign.

Labour's campaign management committee quickly established the categories of people who were needed at the rallies to support the main Shadow Cabinet speaker — a woman, a trade unionist, a television or stage celebrity, and sometimes a black.

Armed with those broad guidelines, Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, then asked three of his closest aides on the campaign's unit to go away and draw up a list of people to appear at every general election rally.

Mr Fatchett, the genial Labour MP for Leeds Central and deputy to Mr Gould, was

Continued on page 20, col 3

## Iran 'begins tests' on Silkworm firing

From Robert Fisk, Dubai

Despite American threats to strike at their missiles, there is growing evidence that the Iranians are far advanced in deployment of their Silkworm missiles on the Strait of Hormuz.

Tanker-owners operating out of Dubai and Abu Dhabi say captains of several vessels heard a missile being test-fired just over a week ago. Foreign tanker captains sailing in the southern waters of the Gulf have also picked up radio direction-finding signals known as "triangulation transmissions" coming from the Iranian coastline near Bandar Abbas, where the missiles have now been taken.

The transmissions, which would eventually be used for targeting, are an essential preliminary to the deployment of mobile batteries.

Reports from Washington suggest that the Americans are now questioning the wisdom of their original threats to carry out "pre-emptive" raids on the missile batteries, but the nervousness now exhibited by the Americans is only too evident in the Gulf, where US warships are warning Iranian planes to keep away the moment they leave their bases.

By contrast, the Royal Navy, which has now escorted more than 100 British-flagged

ships through the Hormuz Strait, conducts a relaxed and friendly radio dialogue with the Iranian Navy.

Yet there can be no doubting the gravity with which British, French and Soviet diplomats in the Gulf regard America's military posture in the region.

Several have privately expressed deep concern about bellicose statements by Dr Sam Zakhem, the American Ambassador in Bahrain, who

has been condemning the Iranians and the Russians for their policies in the Gulf.

For their part, the Iranians have continued to trade on America's concerns, expressing their desire to keep the Hormuz Strait open — it is, after all, Iran's only means of exporting oil — while threatening retaliation for any US attack on Iranian installations.

● New threat: The Chinese Silkworm anti-ship missile, posing a new threat to Western shipping in the Gulf, is similar to the French Exocet although not nearly so sophisticated (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

The Americans believe that any properly equipped warship could deflect or destroy the Silkworm.

## IN PART 2

### Porsche wins

Derek Bell, of Britain, in a Porsche, drove to his fifth Le Mans victory after the earlier three-car Jaguar challenge expired. Page 33

### Exam results

The first of the class lists from Oxford and Cambridge will be published tomorrow.

### Portfolio Gold

There is £8,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition — double the usual amount as there was no winner on Saturday. There was no winner of the weekly £8,000 prize either, so next Saturday's weekly prize will be doubled to £16,000. Portfolio list, page 24.

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## Poland counts its cat fights and offertory boxes

From Roger Boyes, Gdańsk

"Father Gucci to the telephone, please." The name may be wrong — one can never tell with loudspeakers — but there he was, a bustling media priest, clipboard in hand, ready to report the news of the Pope in his homeland.

The third Polish pilgrimage of the Pope, which ended last night, has been not only a monument to Poland, Russia and the Catholic world. It was also a great festival of pack journalism at its wildest. It is cat or be eaten on tour with the Holy Father.

Take the Pope's return to his former college, the Catholic University of Lublin. The most strategic position to

watch the Pope in the small, enclosed university courtyard was from one of the departmental corridors. Three women journalists — one from Sweden's biggest newspaper and two from influential American papers — reserved a window alcove four hours in advance. Occasionally they sat a photographer in to take a quick snap.

Then a cameraman from an American television network, a notably robust breed, asked for five minutes of access and refused to budge. His woman producer declared "nobody owns the window" and an extraordinary fight broke out, the four women pummeling, scratching and biting each other as the Pope's voice boomed out on the moral collapse of

society under communism. Priests had to pull the ladies apart. If tensions have been running high, if only because so many journalists have been confined in such a small space for so long.

Normally devout reporters have been shouting at nuns. "There must be a telephone," yelled one representative of a great British newspaper at a helpless Carmelite. "Take me to your boss."

But on the whole, this has not been a badly organized pilgrimage. It is, as one organizer confessed, the last chance for many years for Poland to earn so many dollars from the Pope. "Exclusive" telex lines cost £180 a day, drivers cost over £60.

The security services have played their part in the general chaos. When the BBC tried to report the Pope's meeting on Thursday night with Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, the telephone exchange discovered an eight-hour breakdown on the lines.

It takes a different culture to put the Pope and the Poles in perspective. A visiting Japanese correspondent, passing the Communist Party headquarters in Warsaw, asked his interpreter what the building was. The Central Committee, he was told. "Ah so," he replied. "Mr Walesa is still working there?"

Support for Solidarity, page 7  
Next stop Russia? page 10

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## TV-am pay ferry overtime claim

An engineer at TV-am, the independent breakfast television company, has received one of the highest amounts paid in overtime by the station for his work on coverage of the Zebrugge ferry disaster.

Under an agreement with the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, an engineer can claim overtime at as much as 64 times the normal rate for working consistently without a 10-hour break between shifts.

A report in *The Sunday Times* yesterday said the Zebrugge engineer claimed £92,000 and that cameramen working in Libya and China had claimed £18,000 and £30,000.

Mr David Keighley, director of public affairs, said the hours the man worked, paid at the maximum rate, could reach £92,000 but that rate was not applicable. He denied that TV-am had offered £50,000, saying a far lower figure had been offered and accepted.

## Royalty photo bar Mystery flower

Spectators hoping to take souvenir photographs of the Royal Family today at the Grand Knockout Tournament in Alton Towers leisure park, Staffordshire, have been warned all cameras are banned.

Everyone in the 4,500-strong audience, all of whom paid £11 a ticket to watch the charity event, being televised on BBC1 on Friday, will be searched.

Four celebrity teams captained by Prince Edward, the Princess Royal and the Duke and Duchess of York will take part.

## Nuclear 'hide' for sale

An eccentric millionaire with a dread of nuclear annihilation needs to look no further than Edinburgh. For, buried in the volcanic rock under Corstorphine Hill lies a redundant nuclear defence bunker which is up for sale.

With 38 rooms and walls 14-feet thick, the three-storey complex was built as a Scottish command centre for advanced warning radar systems.

It has its own ventilation system, power and telecommunications but the water supply is connected to the city mains.

The owner, Lothian Regional Council, can no longer afford the annual rates of £100,000.

## Job with security

Sir Kenneth Newman, aged 60, the Metropolitan Police commissioner, is to join the board of Control Risks, a private security company, when he retires from Scotland Yard next month.

The company, which has offices in Victoria, central London, offers intelligence for governments or companies worried by terrorist threats.

Its most controversial action has been helping companies or executives to handle extortion cases.

Sir Kenneth is also expected to work on a book about his policing experience and views when he leaves the yard after more than 40 years as a policeman, including Chief Constable of the RUC in the 1970s.

## Men on cosh charge

Two men arrested near the Trooping the Colour ceremony in London on Saturday were later remanded in custody, charged with carrying a cosh and a gas canister. They will appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court today.

The men are Mr Glen Edwards, aged 27, and Mr George Dalton, aged 22, both unemployed and of no fixed address. They were not near any members of the Royal Family when arrested and the Queen had not yet arrived in Horse Guards Parade.

## Nato chief calls for increased defence spending

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

The Government will face renewed pressure both within Nato and by the chiefs of the three armed forces to spend more on defence now that voters have given an overwhelming mandate for strong security.

After seven years of high expenditure, the defence budget is being cut back by 8 per cent in real terms up to the end of the decade, a reduction of about £1 billion. But yesterday, in an exclu-

sive interview with *The Times*, General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said he hoped that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would now decide to increase defence spending.

General Rogers, who retires from his Nato job in two weeks, said: "I can't predict what the Government will do but certainly during the election campaign it ran on a very strong defence ticket."

"Surely the message there is that the British people are prepared to support strong defence and I would hope that

the Government will find it possible to go back again to the real increases in defence spending which it had achieved in previous years.

"This Government can take pride in the fact that it increased defence expenditure in real terms by 20 per cent over seven years. I would hope that the British people are prepared to support that kind of defence interest."

A decision to raise spending on defence, currently £19 billion a year, would inevitably cause problems in the Cabinet because of a growing feeling

that more resources will have to be spent on decaying inner city areas.

Earlier this month, however, the Government agreed with other alliance countries during a meeting of the Nato Defence Planning Committee in Brussels that everyone should aim for a target of 3 per cent growth in real terms in defence expenditure.

British officials have made it clear that the Government in office after June 11 would have to consider the possibility of raising expenditure again.

Yesterday General Rogers expressed considerable satisfaction at the election result. He told *The Times*: "It's very helpful within the alliance to have a strong government in Britain."

He added that he did not believe the electorate supported the calls for nuclear disarmament. Mr George Younger, kept on as Secretary of State for Defence, has to decide within the next few months which new equipment orders to postpone because of increasing pressure on the budget.

## Unionist MPs face Commons dilemma

By Richard Ford

Unionist MPs return to the House of Commons this week having seen their dream of being power brokers in a hung Parliament shattered by the scale of the Conservative election victory.

But although the clear message from "loyalist" voters was for their representatives to return to Westminster and enter dialogue it remains to be seen whether they will review their tactics in opposing the Anglo-Irish agreement.

The dilemma facing the 13 Unionist MPs is that their community is not prepared for all-out confrontation with the Government but neither is the leadership willing to accept an alternative, devolved government involving partnership with the Nationalist minority.

They return to Westminster with one less MP and little idea of a future strategy.

Mr James Moynaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, was reduced to suggesting that the Unionists were in a key position because of the disintegration of the opposition parties.

He said: "We know where we are going. It is up to the others to follow us."

And the Rev Ian Paisley, having said he wanted to see a hung Parliament in which the Unionist leaders could present a "shopping basket" to anyone seeking their support, claimed that because of Mrs Thatcher's large majority it might be easier to deal with her as she would not feel under pressure.

Mr Moynaux yesterday signalled his clearest intention yet that he will meet the Prime Minister.

"We are prepared to talk if the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom invites us to talk to her. We are talking to the person who has been voted, rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, to lead Her Majesty's Government for the next four to five years."

Meanwhile the Province awaits the findings of a task force set up by the two leaders to take soundings throughout the majority community on a future strategy. The task force, which comprises Mr Harold McCusker, deputy leader of the Official Unionists, Mr Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the Democratic Unionists, and Mr Frank Millar, chief executive of the Official Unionists, has spoken to leading businessmen and church leaders. Although its findings are secret, it is believed to conclude that the community at large wants to see dialogue and negotiation taking place.

## Baker moves quickly over 'radical' Bill on education

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

The Government's Education Bill, the most radical since 1944, will feature prominently in the Queen's Speech and is expected to be introduced into the Commons in November.

Its principal effect will be to extinguish or greatly reduce the powers of local education authorities over public sector higher education, the school curriculum, governing bodies, school budgets and the distribution of pupils.

It will also allow some schools to opt out of local authority control entirely, so giving parents greater influence and choice.

However, the Bill is likely to run into strong opposition in the Lords. Dr Graham Leonard, the Bishop of London, has already described the proposals as the path to totalitarianism.

In addition, some leading Conservative councillors, who complain that they were not consulted, fear that county and metropolitan authorities will be left with little more power than a parish council. They say that the Department of Education and Science will have to set up a network of regional offices to cope with the new administrative burdens.

Teachers' leaders accept that the size of the Government's majority means that they have lost the battle for the restoration of their negotiating rights. Instead they will concentrate on defending state education against what they see as privatization.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday: "We've got to be realistic. Our priority now is

to protect the education service. The best way to do that is to create a partnership with the local education authorities and parents. We can't do that if we're disrupting schools."

"The more negative, obstructive and disruptive we are, the less we'll be able to influence events. I'm not saying we'll never go on strike again, but we'll have to think about it very carefully before we do."

Mr McAvoy said the greatest danger to state education lay in the Government's opt-out plan. He believed it would appeal to parents of children in schools threatened with closure because of falling rolls and to those with social aspirations who wanted a more exclusive school. He said the result would be a sharply divided two-tier system.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said his association would campaign vigorously against allowing schools to opt out. "It is not the answer to the problems of inner city schooling; it is irrelevant," he said. "The real issue is money. If we are to have a national curriculum, attainment tests and budgetary devolution, they have to be resourced properly. My members are desperately worried about the widening gap between state and independent schools."

It is a worry shared by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science. He is understood to have become increasingly concerned that money going into education was not being spent on books and equipment in the schools.

## Brake off home buying

House prices should continue to rise steadily after the Conservatives' election victory, Savills, the London estate agents, say (Our Property Correspondent writes).

Election speculation in past weeks has inhibited many from making a move in the property market, but there is little doubt a continued Conservative Government will keep that market busy.

The City expects interest rates to be reduced shortly, probably leading to a cut in the mortgage rate of 1 per cent, which will help to increase home ownership above its present 64 per cent.

Inflation below the average increases in earnings also means more people able to buy.

Research by Savills shows house prices increased by 47 per cent between 1983 and 1987, compared with a 20 per cent increase in the retail price index.

## Prime Minister's new team

## Ultimate accolade for Havers

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent



Mr Peter Walker, who survived in the weekend reshuffle and moves over as Secretary of State for Wales, relaxing at his London home yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

| THE NEW CABINET  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| Prime Minister   | Margaret Thatcher, 61     |
| Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords | Lord Whitelaw, 68         |
| Lord Chancellor  | Sir Michael Havers QC, 64 |
| Foreign Secretary  | Sir Geoffrey Howe, 60     |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer                                    | Nigel Lawson, 55          |
| Home Secretary   | Douglas Hurd, 57          |
| Secretary for Energy   | Cecil Parkinson, 55       |
| Secretary for Defence  | George Younger, 55        |
| Secretary for Wales  | Peter Walker, 55          |
| Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons                      | John Wakeham, 54          |
| Secretary for Social Services                                  | John Moore, 49            |
| Secretary for Northern Ireland                                 | Tom King, 54              |
| Minister of Agriculture  | John MacGregor, 50        |
| Secretary for the Environment                                  | Nicholas Ridley, 58       |
| Secretary for Employment                                       | Norman Fowler, 49         |
| Secretary for Education  | Kenneth Baker, 52         |
| Chief Secretary to Treasury                                    | John Major, 44            |
| Secretary for Scotland   | Malcolm Rifkind, 40       |
| Secretary for Trade  | Lord Young, 55            |
| Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster                           | Kenneth Clarke, 46        |
| Secretary for Transport  | Paul Channon, 51          |

Salaries: PM £58,650; Lord Chancellor £79,400; rest of Cabinet except peers £47,020.

| HOW THE VOTES WERE CAST |            |             |            |           |           |         |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
|                         | Electorate | Total votes | Con        | Lab       | Alliance  | Nats    |
| England (seats)         | 35,988,364 | 27,137,604  | 12,524,088 | 8,010,189 | 5,465,611 | 0       |
|                         |            |             | 357        | 155       | 10        | 137,706 |
| Scotland (seats)        | 3,952,465  | 2,968,661   | 713,499    | 1,258,177 | 570,043   | 416,873 |
|                         |            |             | 10         | 50        | 9         | 3       |
| Wales (seats)           | 2,151,332  | 1,698,158   | 501,302    | 766,267   | 304,258   | 123,589 |
|                         |            |             | 6          | 24        | 3         | 3       |
| N Ireland (seats)       | 1,088,160  | 731,782     | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0       |
|                         |            |             | 0          | 0         | 0         | 731,782 |

## Many attractions of the Orient

By Huon Mallatien

This is the sort of week in which auction fanciers should be able to be in several places at once, and so careful viewing is more important than ever.

Today is given over to the Orient at Sotheby's and Christie's. The former has an all-day sale of Khmer, Thai, Indian and Himalayan works of art that range from bronze and stone buddhas and gods and large architectural fragments to little Naga brass pendants and delicate Indian glass rosewater sprinklers.

Christie's has Chinese export porcelain, especially of the popular armorial variety. There is a spectacular vase decorated with the arms of the Duc d'Orleans, made about 1730 (estimate up to £15,000), and a pair of famille rose phoenixes could make up to about £20,000.

Other ceramics sales during the week include English and continental pottery and porcelain at Sotheby's on Tuesday, and a section of studio pottery in an Art Nouveau sale at Phillips on Thursday.

There is also an important sale of Japanese works of art, including netsuke and ceramics at Sotheby's on Wednesday and Thursday. Here the star is a little ivory Baku, or devourer of bad dreams, which could make up to £70,000.

Connoisseurs of the small should be back at Sotheby's on Thursday afternoon, when a session of a silver sale includes a good collection of vinal-

grettes, which belong to Eileen Ellenbogen, an authority on the subject.

There are two noteworthy furniture sales: at Phillips on Tuesday and at Christie's on the next two days. Phillips is particularly proud of a late-eighteenth or early nineteenth-century Dutch walnut and floral marquetry bureau cabinet with mirror doors (£10,000 to £15,000).

The sale at Christie's consists of fine French examples, notably a polychrome bureau dating from about 1710 which could net the trustees of the Knole estates about £500,000.

Picture buyers also have a vast choice, including a good selection of modern British works at Phillips on Tuesday and several thousand original drawings for book illustrations that come from the archives of Dent the publisher and that will be dispersed at Sotheby's on Friday.

In between there are good Victorian pictures at Sotheby's on Wednesday and on Thursday there are three sales: English and continental works at Lawrence in Crowthorne, Somerset; sporting pictures at Bonhams; and decorative Old Masters at Christie's, south Kensington, in the afternoon.

Among the more exotic sales of the week is a feast of relics for cricket buffs at Phillips on Wednesday. Sale room, page 12



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# Barristers may face tougher action over public's complaints

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Tougher powers for the Bar Council to tackle complaints about barristers - from judges and members of the public - have been recommended in a draft report to go to the Bar's professional standards committee next week.

A key proposal is a small-claims arbitration procedure to settle low-cost disputes where a member of the public has a claim for compensation against a barrister.

Clients with claims against barristers for out-of-court work (they cannot be sued for in-court work) have to pursue them through the courts. But the legal costs involved effectively shut off that route where only small sums of money are at stake.

The report also outlines new, more formal procedures under which the Bar could respond more swiftly to justified complaints by judges about barristers' discourtesy or incompetence.

A third proposal will be for a range of new powers to give the Bar Council more effective disciplinary control over barristers, and for a more effective arbitration and conciliation service to tackle disputes within chambers.

Complaints about barristers have risen in line with the higher profile adopted by the Bar in the past two years. They now total about 250 a year, compared with fewer than 200 in previous years.

Mr Henry Brooke, QC, chairman of the professional standards committee, says: "Complaints enable us to identify and police the small number of chambers whose inefficiencies create unnecessary expense and inconvenience to solicitors and their clients."

The proposed small-claims machinery could be used to resolve disputes where, for instance, a barrister had failed when giving an opinion to mention that a claim had to be lodged by a certain date. As a result, the client might have lost a potential claim of £500 to £1,000.

The new machinery is likely to be modelled on the London Bar Arbitration Scheme which was launched last year to meet a big range of disputes out of court economically and quickly.

The Law Society, which has created a new Solicitors' Complaints' Bureau, also recently brought in an arbitration scheme to deal with small negligence claims.

The draft report on the proposed complaints procedures has been drawn up by General Sir George Cooper and Lord Henderson of Brompton, two of the lay members of the Bar's professional conduct committee.

If adopted, the draft report is expected to involve the circuits, specialist Bar associations, Inns of Court and

perhaps heads of chambers more actively in teaching and enforcing high professional standards wherever barristers appear in court.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to attract new recruits to the Bar at a time of increasingly fierce competition for graduates, an eight-point programme launched today proposes more grants for would-be barristers and more practical training.

The Bar now has 5,500 practising members in England and Wales and needs 200 to 300 entrants every year to maintain its levels. In recent years it has been losing the fight for the cream of the graduates to the big-city firms.

It is now planning that most of those entrants will receive substantial extra funds above those provided by local education authority grants.

To attract those of ability who might be deterred from the costs of training at the Bar, the Council of Legal Education and the Inns of Court are providing up to 24 new two-year studentships and scholarships of £5,000 each.

Barristers will have more training in communicating and dealing with clients and their training at the Inns of Court School will become more practical and tied in with pupillage.

There will also be better links with universities and polytechnics through careers officers.

## RSC may abandon Stratford

By Ruth Gledhill

The Royal Shakespeare Company is considering closing one of its two theatre centres because of a deficit of more than £1 million.

The future of one centre, either at Stratford-upon-Avon or London, is in doubt because of a sudden drop in box office takings at the Barbican last year. The crisis has been aggravated by a £600,000 shortfall, in real terms, in this year's Arts Council grant.

Mr Geoffrey Cass, RSC chairman, admitted that abandoning Stratford or the Barbican would "breach the company's Royal Charter. But he said yesterday: "There is a £1 million deficit carried forward from last year. At the moment we have no means of eliminating that deficit."

"Added to that, we needed another £600,000 on this year's £5.2 million grant to stay level with inflation."

"If we cannot find a solution the only alternative will be to close one or other of our major centres. We will make a decision towards the end of the year."

The box office crisis is blamed on fewer American tourists last year.

The RSC is examining plural funding methods to make up the deficit.

## Tax cuts lead to boom in bonuses

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Cuts in income tax have set off a boom in bonus schemes for top executives and directors, a survey published today says.

More companies have begun to copy the American practice of paying their executives bonuses related to company performance. Some directors' bonuses equal a quarter of their salaries.

A special report on executive bonus schemes from the Top Pay Unit of Incomes Data Services says cuts in the top tax rates have stopped the more esoteric tax-effective benefits such as the leasing of suits.

"Clean cash" has now re-emerged, it says, and paved the way for more direct financial rewards linked to performance.

But executives have clung on to their traditional perks. "The popularity and tax efficiency of executive perks such as cars, medical insurance and pensions has not declined. To these must now be added share options for senior executives", IDS says.

Sir Ralph Halpern, chairman and chief executive of the Burton Group, tops the list of bonus recipients. His salary was boosted by performance related bonus to more than £1 million last year.

Sir John Harvey-Jones, recently-retired chairman of ICI, was paid £312,991 in

1986 of which £74,800 was bonus.

In a summary of other surveys of bonus schemes, IDS says that more than half the UK's directors now have some performance-related element in their pay.

One report said that median bonus payments for all jobs ranged from £3,127 to £27,553, the highest payment being £510,000.

British sales managers are paid less than those of any other leading European country, the Confederation of British Industry said today.

A CBI survey says the UK sales manager is paid between £15,600 and £24,100 a year compared with £42,253 in Paris and £33,376 in The Hague. Only in Portugal is the figure lower - £8,476.

Key costs can be higher in the UK. A two-bedroomed flat costing between £590 and £1,250 a month to rent in London can be had for £528 in Paris and £808 in Zurich.

Similarly, office space appears cheaper on the continent. City of London costs, estimated at £240-£353 a square metre, compare with £236 in Paris and £59 in Brussels.

West European Living Costs (CBI Publications Sales, Centre Point, London; £22 members, £30 non-members).



Mr Tom Magruder putting his newly developed Wind Weapon, which combines windsurfing and hang-gliding, through its paces for the first time in Britain at the Queen Mary reservoir in Twickenham, south-west London. He says he can reach heights of which most windsurfers only dream. With a pivot-wing sail attached to a sailboard by a lightweight aluminium mast, Mr Magruder has flown at more than 50ft in winds of force five or more. The Wind Weapon, not designed for use over land or for complicated aerobatic manoeuvres, took more than two years to develop and allows "true gliding flight" rather than mere vaulting jumps (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## Health spending

# Britain lags behind Western Europe

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Britain continues to lag behind other Western European countries in its spending on health services, according to a report from the Office of Health Economics published today.

The latest figures show that in 1985 countries such as Denmark and Finland spent 50 per cent more per head of population than Britain. In West Germany and the United States, where expenditure on health accounts for 10 per cent of gross national product, actual spending per capita was double that of Britain, where health spending absorbed only 6.9 per cent of GNP last year.

The report shows that manpower has been the main cause of a six-fold increase in National Health Service expenditure since 1973. However, rapid wage inflation absorbed the bulk of the additional expenditure, so that NHS resources have only increased by 25 per cent in the past 14 years in volume terms.

In the North-west and South-west Thames regional health authorities the "volume" of health resources actually fell by 6 and 2 per cent respectively in the past decade.

The greatest growth was found in East Anglia and Wessex; but their average NHS spending on every resident was still among the lowest in the country, the report says.

Expenditure on hospital services has decreased in proportion to total spending on health care. In 1986, 58 per cent of the total NHS budget went on hospital services, compared with 62 per cent in 1975.

The OHE estimates that hospital expenditure has risen 50 per cent less than the target growth necessary to keep pace with the rising demand of the very elderly, medical advances and government policy objectives.

"This shortfall indicates a

decade. "The greatest growth was found in East Anglia and Wessex; but their average NHS spending on every resident was still among the lowest in the country, the report says."

Expenditure on hospital services has decreased in proportion to total spending on health care. In 1986, 58 per cent of the total NHS budget went on hospital services, compared with 62 per cent in 1975.

Thousands of nurses will be tempted this week to leave Britain for better-paid jobs in American hospitals.

A recruitment drive by 25 hospitals in the United States is being mounted in London with more than a thousand jobs being offered at almost three times the salaries paid by the health service.

power rose by 13 per cent to 997,629 people.

The number of in-patients treated in NHS hospitals in the UK rose to a record 7.9 million in 1985, a rise of 27 per cent over 1975, corresponding to a 30 per cent increase in the number of patients treated per bed.

The average length of stay fell from 11 days in 1975 to less than eight days in 1985. Despite that, the number of

patients waiting for acute treatment in NHS hospitals in 1985 was 19 per cent higher than in 1975.

OHE Compendium of Health Statistics, 6th Edition, 1987 (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY, £20).

Junior doctors have criticized moves by private hospitals to get teaching recognition for junior doctor posts.

Delegates at the British Medical Association's junior doctors' conference in London at the weekend voted to oppose any such recognition and condemned any links between junior posts in the NHS and private hospitals.

A scheme in which victims of medical malpractice could receive compensation without having to prove negligence by doctors has been supported by the Medical Defence Union, which helps or represents 80,000 British doctors and dentists in any claims made against them.

Such a scheme would probably lead to a steep increase in complaints against doctors and health authorities, but would be fairer to patients who have legitimate claims, according to Dr Garth Hill, under-secretary of the union.

More than twenty years ago, when the prison population was about 33,000, there were places for 4,130 in open establishments, Mr Fletcher says. Now, with a much increased population, the places in open prisons are substantially less: 3,406 in 1985, and still falling.

No open establishments are in the current prison building programme, although they are considerably cheaper per inmate than closed prisons.

Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector of Prisons, told *The Times*: "There is a strong case for moving, in the last part of their sentence, inmates who are not dangerous or sex offenders into open prisons wherever possible. At the moment, one can't do that because there are no places."

Ten male open prisons which are officially supposed to have a population of 3,489 have one of 3,382. Female open prisons hold 387, whereas they are supposed to contain only 351.

The Prison Officers' Association is threatening to ballot for industrial action in a dispute over a new pay structure, where new scales are to be implemented in different prisons at different times.

## Japanese beat car import regulations

Japanese car dealers are legally circumventing import quota restrictions on Japanese cars entering Britain by "personal importing".

A north Kent Suzuki dealer is flying dozens of customers to Rotterdam in The Netherlands to enable them to collect and personally import their new Jeep-style SJ four wheel drive cars.

Mr Anthony Fraser, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, indicated yesterday that if the volumes reached unacceptable levels he would be drawing the affair to the attention of JAMA, the society's Japanese counterpart.

Mr John Norman, chief executive of Suzuki importers Heron Trading, said it would be illegal to interfere as the right to personally import a new car has been vigorously upheld by the EEC.

## Tennis umpire resigns over tickets

A Wimbledon umpire has resigned after admitting trying to sell his allocation of 24 centre and No 1 court tickets for £3,500.

Mr Paul Alderson, aged 58, who umpired the 1979 final between Bjorn Borg and Roscoe Tanner, was due to officiate at this year's tournament, but after allegations in the *Sunday Mirror* he has stepped down.

One of an umpire's privileges is the chance to buy 12 pairs of the best tickets which are priced at about £20 each. It is against the rules of the All-England Tennis Club to resell the tickets.

The *Sunday Mirror* placed an advertisement in *The Times*, claiming to be someone willing to outbid any offer for centre and No 1 court tickets for Wimbledon.

Mr Alderson, a dentist, of Lymington, Surrey, who is chairman of East Surrey Health Authority, answered the advertisement, met two reporters pretending to be from an American company and agreed a price of £3,500.

"I was being stupid, I was trying to see what they were up to", Mr Alderson said.

Rex Bellamy, page 34

## Motorway repairs

# Drivers put bridge workers in danger

Workmen's lives are being put at risk because drivers are ignoring a 40mph speed limit on the Severn Bridge.

It looks as though tougher traffic controls will be imposed to protect men working on a two-year strengthening programme.

During the £30 million programme, the lanes have been narrowed to make room for employees of John Laing Construction to carry out their work.

But it is feared a combination of naturally high winds on the bridge, narrow lanes, and traffic driving at excessive speeds is putting the workmen at risk of injury.

Motorway roadworks until next Monday:

**London and the South-east**

M2 Kent: Lane closures at Cobham intersection and roadworks between junctions 3 (Stutbury) and 4.

M20 Kent: Contraflow between junctions 7 and 8 (Maidstone/A20) and various lane closures between junctions 9 and 11.

M11 London: New road layout and reconstruction at

Redbridge roundabout and northbound lane closures between junctions 5 and 6.

M11 Essex: Southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6 (Harlow/M25).

M25 Essex: Road widening at junction 31 (Grays).

M25 Kent/Surrey: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (M26/Godstone).

M25 Surrey: Lane closures around junction 7 (M23) and contraflow between junctions 8 and 9.

M27 Hampshire: Contraflow between junction 3 and 4.

M27 Hampshire: Lane closures and diversion between junctions 8 and 9.

M275 Hampshire: Flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

M4 Berkshire: Contraflow between junctions 13 and 15 (Hungerford/Swindon).

M40 Oxfordshire: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame).

M1 Bedfordshire: Contraflow at junction 10 (Luton). Only the southbound exit slip at junction 10 is open.

**The Midlands**

M1 Northants: Lane closures

between junctions 17 and 18 (M45/Rugby).

M6 Nthants/Leics: Lane closures at the junction with the M1 southbound.

M5 Hereford/Worcester: Contraflow between junctions 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove/Worcester north).

M50 Hereford/Worcester: Contraflow between junctions 2 and 3 (A417 Gloucester/Newent).

M54 Shropshire: Westbound lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Telford).

M45 Northamptonshire: Closed eastbound until mid-July. Westbound re-opens tomorrow.

**The North**

M63 Greater Manchester: Construction of M63 flyover. Two lanes only. Lane restrictions at Baron Bridge.

M66 Greater Manchester: Resurfacing between junctions 2 and 4 (Bury/M62).

M6 Lancashire: Contraflow between junctions 31 and 32.

M6 Cumbria: Contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carlisle).

**Wales and the West**

M4 Gwent: Outside lane closed eastbound at junction

27 (High Cross). Barrier work.

M4 Glamorgan: Various lane closures between junctions 34 and 35 (Rhonda/Pen-coed).

M4 West Glamorgan: Lane closures between junctions 37 and 39 (Pyle/Margam).

M4 West Glamorgan/Dyfed: Contraflow and lane closures between junctions 46 and 49.

M5 Avon/Somerset: Outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 21 and 22 (Weston-super-Mare/High-bridge).

M5 Somerset/Devon: Various lane closures between junctions 24 and 27.

**Scotland**

M8 Lothian: Outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 3 and 4 (Livingstone/Bathgate) until tomorrow.

M8 Glasgow: Off-peak lane closures between junctions 12 and 13 (A80/Carnegie).

M8 Glasgow: Off-peak lane closures on both carriageways between junctions 24 and 26.

M74 Strathclyde: Contraflow between junctions 10 and 11.

M90 Tayside: Northbound lane closed between junctions 5 (B9097) and 8 (A91).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

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YET DESPITE THE FACT THAT THESE FISHERMEN PRODUCE MORE THAN HALF THE COUNTRY'S FISH, THE AUTHORITIES HAVE DONE VIRTUALLY NOTHING TO CURB THE POLLUTION.

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LIKE MANY OF THE 2000 THIRD WORLD PROJECTS WERE INVOLVED IN, OUR WORK IS AIMED AT PREVENTING A DISASTER, NOT RELIEVING ONE. ALREADY WE'VE PROVIDED MONEY TO HELP THE FISHERPEOPLE FORM GROUPS TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT BUT THIS IS ONLY A START.

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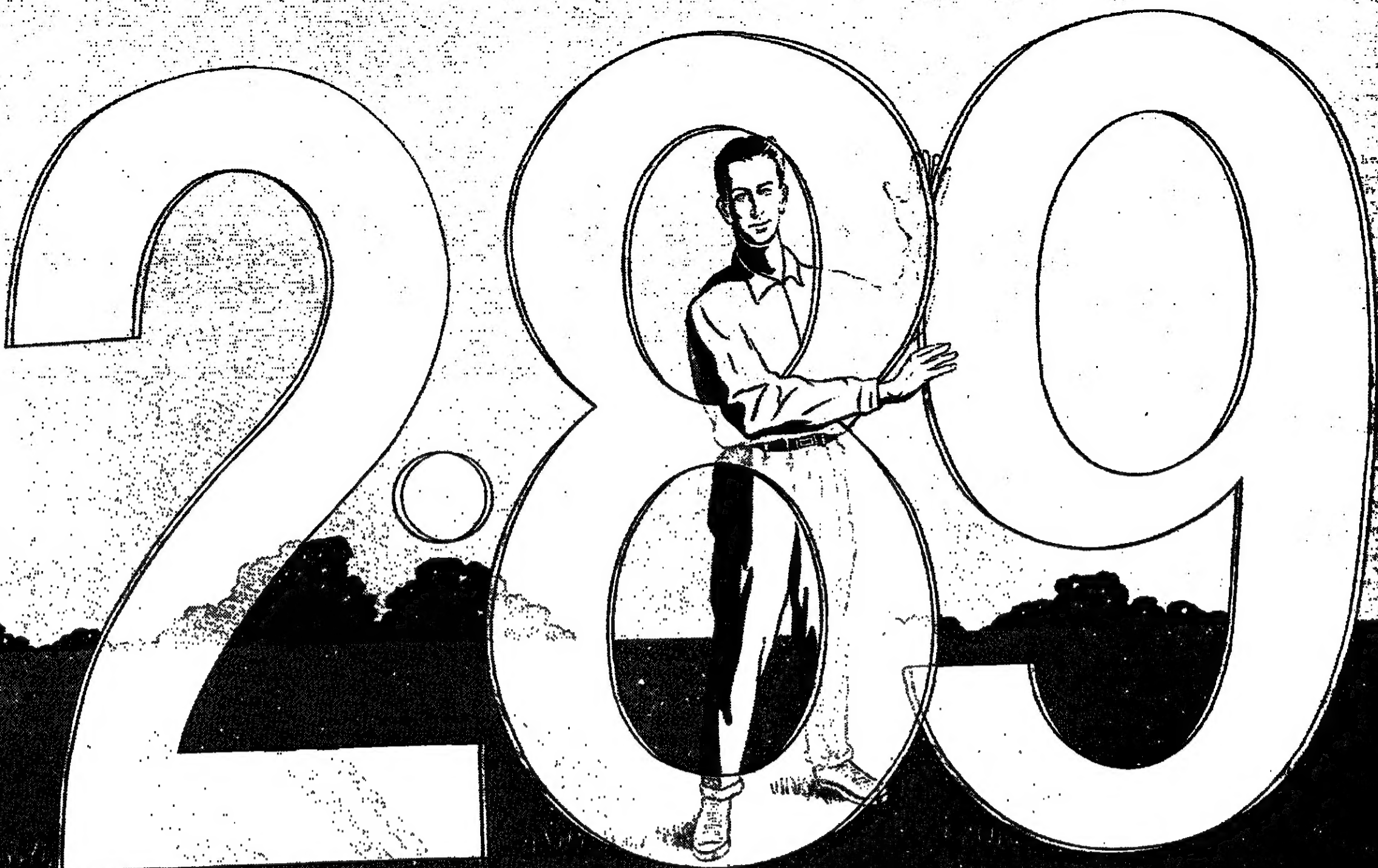
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## The Times crop survey

## Spring sun and rain spell another bumper harvest

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

A spring which has combined sunshine in April and early May with copious rainfall over the past month has produced excellent growing conditions, and yet another abundant harvest appears in prospect.

The first of this year's three annual crop surveys, compiled by *The Times*, indicates that over the country as a whole plant growth and health is better than nine tenths of the optimum. Disease levels are generally low, although some farmers report problems with weed control, and this month's heavy downpours of rain and hail have partially flattened some patches.

"The warm spell at Easter has brought everything on", a Kent reader comments. "I cannot remember when crop prospects looked more promising at this time of year."

In Tayside, Scotland, a farmer who has been sending reports for more than thirty years says that this year's is generally the most favourable he has made.

A Yorkshire correspondent reports that autumn sown crops have wintered well, but rain hampered spring sowing at critical times. A similar observation is made by a Lincolnshire grower who says both his wheat and barley are full and looking good.

In Norfolk there are conflicting assessments. One man reports that "in this warm, wet weather, crops are growing away well", while a near neighbour complains that all growth has been retarded by the cold weather.

Although farmers are being urged to concentrate on cereal varieties for which there is a ready market, the survey shows clearly that once again the hardy winter wheats, which by and large are the main contributor to surpluses, have performed more satisfactorily than the more risky spring-sown crops. A Berkshire man describes his spring wheat as "looking terrible".

A farmer in Kent had reason to thank mid-January's heavy snowfall for protecting his crops from subsequent early frosts. But he had to our 1,000 gallons of milk

| ENGLAND                | Wheat | Barley | Rape | Potato | S. beet | Grass |
|------------------------|-------|--------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| Division 1             |       |        |      |        |         |       |
| Bedford                | 83    | 83     | 85   | 85     | 70      | 82    |
| Cambridge              | 92    | 92     | 96   | 92     | 94      | 97    |
| Essex                  | 90    | 100    | 98   | 90     | 70      | 95    |
| Hertford               | 83    | 89     | 83   | 86     | -       | 85    |
| Humberdale             | 85    | 80     | 85   | -      | -       | 80    |
| Lincoln                | 92    | 84     | 84   | 95     | 83      | 98    |
| Northfolk              | 93    | 91     | 90   | 91     | 90      | 91    |
| Northants              | 89    | 84     | 80   | 93     | 84      | 89    |
| Southants              | 90    | 88     | 90   | 90     | 82      | 90    |
| AVERAGE                | 90    | 90     | 90   | 90     | 82      | 90    |
| Division 2             |       |        |      |        |         |       |
| Berkshire              | 96    | 93     | 93   | -      | -       | 97    |
| Buckingham             | 96    | 90     | 95   | -      | -       | 97    |
| Hampshire              | 89    | 89     | 90   | 80     | -       | 95    |
| Leicesters             | 95    | 94     | 94   | 84     | -       | 93    |
| Leicesters             | 92    | 89     | 88   | 90     | 85      | 87    |
| Northampton            | 100   | 100    | 100  | 85     | 90      | 100   |
| Nottingham             | 98    | 90     | 95   | 93     | 95      | 88    |
| Oxford                 | 91    | 89     | 94   | 98     | 97      | 97    |
| Surrey                 | 92    | 90     | 93   | 91     | 80      | 95    |
| Sussex                 | 91    | 93     | 97   | -      | -       | 93    |
| Warwick                | 92    | 87     | 95   | 91     | -       | 92    |
| AVERAGE                | 94    | 91     | 94   | 87     | 90      | 94    |
| Division 3             |       |        |      |        |         |       |
| Cambridgeshire         | 92    | 95     | 97   | 90     | -       | 92    |
| Devon                  | 86    | 84     | 100  | 85     | -       | 77    |
| Dorset                 | 92    | 90     | 80   | 88     | -       | 89    |
| Gloucestershire        | 86    | 85     | 88   | -      | -       | 89    |
| Hampshire              | 91    | 89     | 94   | 85     | 98      | 97    |
| Hereford and Worcester | 85    | 85     | 93   | 91     | 80      | 95    |
| Salop                  | 90    | 91     | 90   | 88     | -       | 85    |
| Somerset               | 92    | 89     | 87   | 90     | -       | 90    |
| Wiltshire              | 91    | 90     | 91   | 89     | 87      | 89    |
| AVERAGE                | 91    | 90     | 91   | 89     | 87      | 89    |
| Division 4             |       |        |      |        |         |       |
| Cheshire               | 92    | 94     | 91   | 92     | -       | 95    |
| Cumbria                | 86    | 84     | 100  | 85     | -       | 88    |
| Derby                  | 95    | 95     | 90   | 90     | -       | 95    |
| Co. Durham             | 96    | 90     | 89   | -      | -       | 87    |
| Lancashire             | 97    | 95     | 98   | 95     | 98      | 88    |
| Lancashire             | 95    | 83     | 88   | -      | -       | 88    |
| Northumbria            | 95    | 94     | 99   | 91     | 81      | 93    |
| Stafford               | 88    | 84     | 85   | 91     | 81      | 83    |
| Yorkshire              | 92    | 90     | 91   | 90     | 89      | 90    |
| AVERAGE                | 92    | 90     | 91   | 90     | 89      | 90    |
| ENGLISH AVERAGE        | 92    | 90     | 92   | 89     | 87      | 91    |

| SCOTLAND              | Wheat | Barley | Rape | Potato | S. beet | Grass |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| Borders               | 85    | 88     | 95   | 100    | -       | 100   |
| Central               | 85    | 85     | 90   | 90     | -       | 97    |
| Dumfries and Galloway | -     | 90     | -    | 90     | -       | 97    |
| Fife                  | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| Grampian              | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| Highlands             | 95    | 98     | 95   | -      | 98      | 95    |
| Lothian               | 97    | 92     | 97   | -      | -       | 95    |
| Orkney                | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| Shetlands             | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| Strathclyde           | 90    | 94     | 90   | 90     | -       | 95    |
| Tayside               | 97    | 93     | 96   | 97     | -       | 91    |
| Western Isles         | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| AVERAGE               | 95    | 92     | 95   | 94     | -       | 98    |
| WALES                 |       |        |      |        |         |       |
| Clwyd                 | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| Dyfed                 | -     | 97     | -    | 80     | -       | 94    |
| Gwent                 | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| Gwynedd               | 94    | 92     | -    | 93     | -       | 93    |
| Mid Glamorgan         | 95    | 88     | -    | -      | -       | 87    |
| Powys                 | 93    | 93     | 83   | 90     | -       | 85    |
| South Glamorgan       | 87    | 88     | 83   | 88     | -       | 90    |
| West Glamorgan        | -     | -      | -    | -      | -       | -     |
| AVERAGE               | 87    | 88     | 83   | 88     | -       | 90    |
| GT BRITAIN AVERAGE    | 92    | 90     | 92   | 89     | 87      | 91    |

In the tables a 100 rating represents healthy conditions, full growth and freedom from injury. Key: W (wheat), B (barley), O (oilseed rape), P (potatoes), S (sugar beet), G (grass).

away when the tankers were unable to get to his village the first time that had happened. Oilseed rape, which can be a difficult crop and subject to

disease, seems to have come through the winter well in most areas and to have flowered early and prolifically. A Warwickshire correspondent

describes this year's as the best he has grown. The main damage is from pigeons.

For farmers in the West Country and in the North-west May was generally too cold and dry for their liking, and two readers in Herefordshire complain of drought conditions, which probably does not take into account recent rain. But more than one farmer is forecasting a long hot summer; in the case of a Surrey prognosticator "on the basis that the oak this year came into leaf before the ash".

Reports from north of the border are generally optimistic, although a Sutherland farmer describes it as a difficult year to date, with bad spring sowing conditions, a brief heat wave in April and a late start to the season. A Sutherland farmer says that barley is showing stress from extremes of temperature.

In Wales grass growth is reported to have been slower than in England & Ireland. Rowan describes his land as looking exceptional, but not a great way in Gloucestershire, first year leys are said to be the best yet, with an estimate that the first silage cut will produce as much as all three last year.

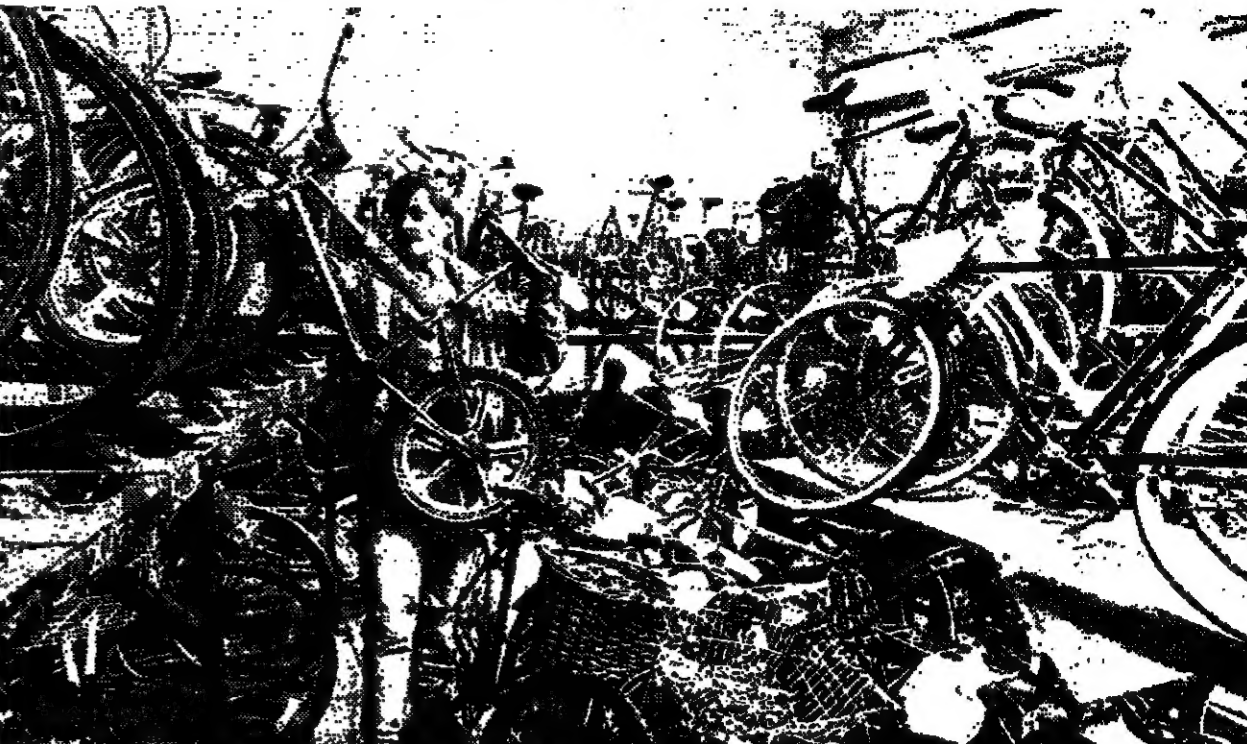
Potatoes are generally in good shape, although a Devon producer has fears of blight. A fruit grower in Kent is anticipating good crops, a view confirmed by official estimates that it looks like being a very good year for both soft and top fruit.

The last word belongs to a Cambridgeshire reader who points out that a headline in *The Times* in June 1984 was "Farmers hope for record harvest". (It was.) This year, he suggests, it should be "Farmers fear another record harvest".

● A sharp increase in agricultural land prices in the wake of the Conservative election victory is forecast by the estate agents, Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Mr Peter Caroe, head of the firm's agricultural division, said: "We would expect an increase in quality residential farm prices of up to 20 percent, which could be felt in the market fairly soon, and prices should harden right across the country".

## Bike thieves have field day in Oxford



The sight of Detective Constable Andy Hunter facing through more than 400 stolen bikes at Oxford's police station illustrates that cycle theft is now the most common crime in the city (Our Motor Industry Correspondent writes).

Last week the arrest of four youngsters led to the recovery of £3,000 worth of stolen machines.

However cycle theft is not as easy as it used to be: last year the police department handling this crime doubled its detection rate.

The four-man department headed by Detective Constable Allan Deadman is

operating a cunning scheme to catch the thieves.

The city's cycle dealers will not buy an unmarked, unidentified bicycle. Would-be sellers have to take their machines to the police for an identifying mark and the issuing of a green card. Mr Deadman says that three in every 10 seeking such cards are thieves.

## Cellular radio: 1

## Co-operation gets air waves buzzing

The rise of the cellular radio industry in the UK is a story of successful collaboration between government and industry of the sort one usually expects only to come out of Japan.

Since 1982, when the Government decided to grant licences to two operators to provide competing cellular networks, the industry has benefited from continual back-up from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The network operators have done well. Racal Vodafone just pipped Cellnet (owned by British Telecom and Securicor) into the race for customers when the networks started up in January 1985. Since then, urged on by a market in which the Government has deliberately urged competition, the two operators have increased the total of subscribers to 150,000, the highest total in Europe.

Racal Vodafone has about 10 per cent more customers than Cellnet. Last week both operators claimed to have

Close cooperation between the Government and private enterprise has placed the UK in a good position to benefit from the setting up of the pan-European cellular radio network, on which agreement was finally reached last month. In the first of two articles, Robert Matthews looks at the benefits of such cooperation.

reached, two-and-a-half years early, the government target of covering 90 per cent of the UK with their cellular networks, with the market still expanding at an astonishing 2 per cent a week.

Vodafone expects to make about £10 million profit this financial year. Cellnet has been making what it claims is "a healthy profit" since last November.

But the operators are not the only beneficiaries. In setting up the competitive networks, the DTI also encouraged entrepreneurs to get involved as intermediaries selling cellular equipment to the consumers.

There are around 60 such companies, known as "service providers", now thriving off

the back of the success of the network operators. ECT Cellular of north London, the largest independent service provider, doubled its pre-tax profits to £410,000 after teaming up with Vodafone just before the launch of the networks, and is aiming for £1.1 million this year.

The consumer has undoubtedly benefited from the operators' scramble for their custom. Cellnet, in a bid to win back the market lead it once had, recently launched a £5 million advertising campaign backed by cuts in its subscription rates. Vodafone retaliated by letting its service providers to offer discounts to customers.

The operators are now working on further means of

attracting customers. Later this year services such as telex, databases, electronic mail and fax transmission are likely to come on to the market, made possible by the development of modems for cellular phones which link into portable computers.

British Telecom aims to have a modem and interface link ready for the summer at around £600.

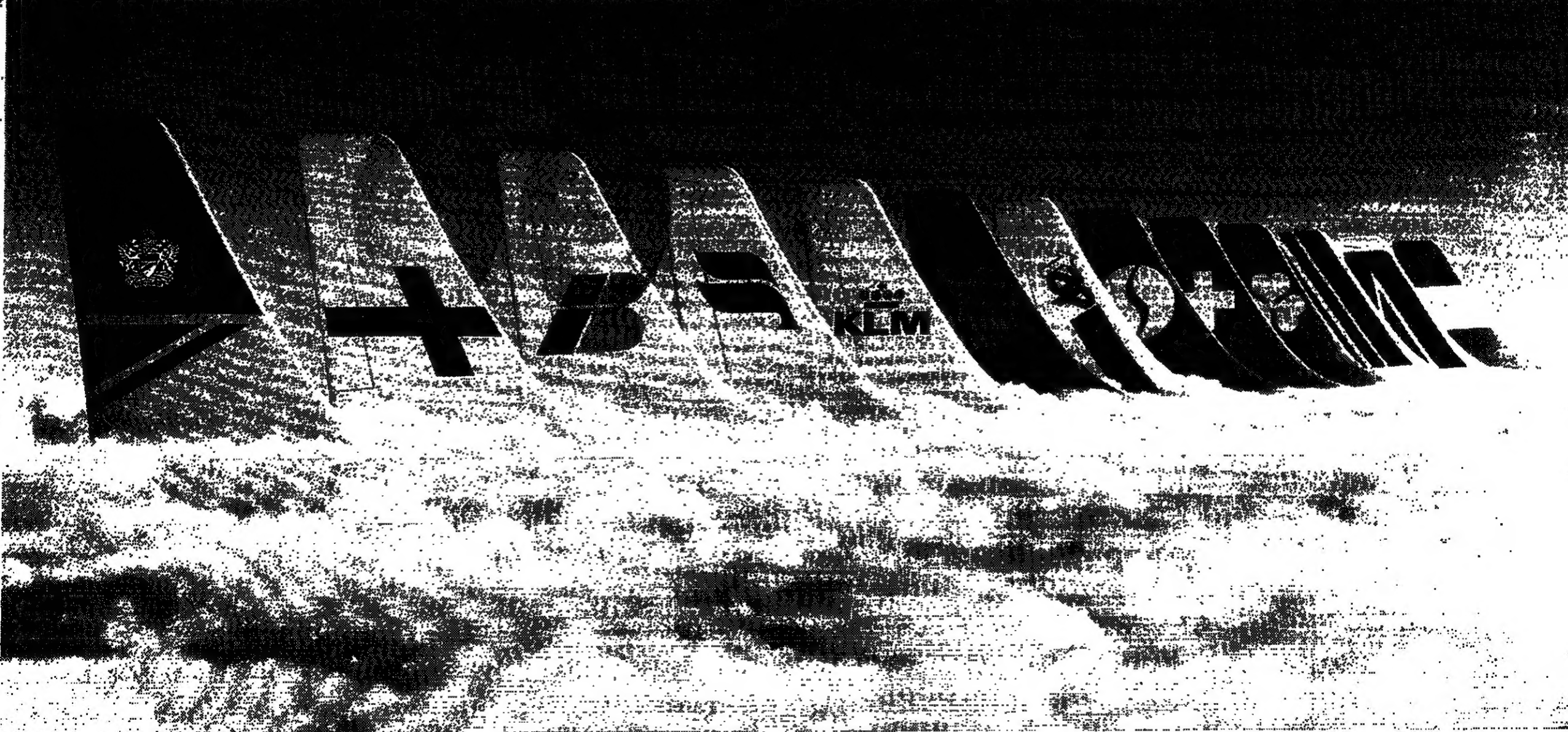
There has, however, been a negative side to the success in this country: overcrowding of the air-waves.

Both operators have invested around £90 million to cope with the growth, which has caused them to snap at each other from time to time as the pressure increases.

However, the answer to the overcrowding, together with a number of other restrictions with the current cellular system, is now in sight: digital cellular communication. And again, Britain is taking a world lead, egged on by the Government.

Tomorrow: digital technology.

## British Airways and 12 European Airlines introduce AirPlus.



Airlines are well-placed to know all about business travel. That's why we decided to create the AirPlus Card, exclusively for business travel and expenses.

AirPlus helps you and your company manage your business trips efficiently, before, during and after you travel.

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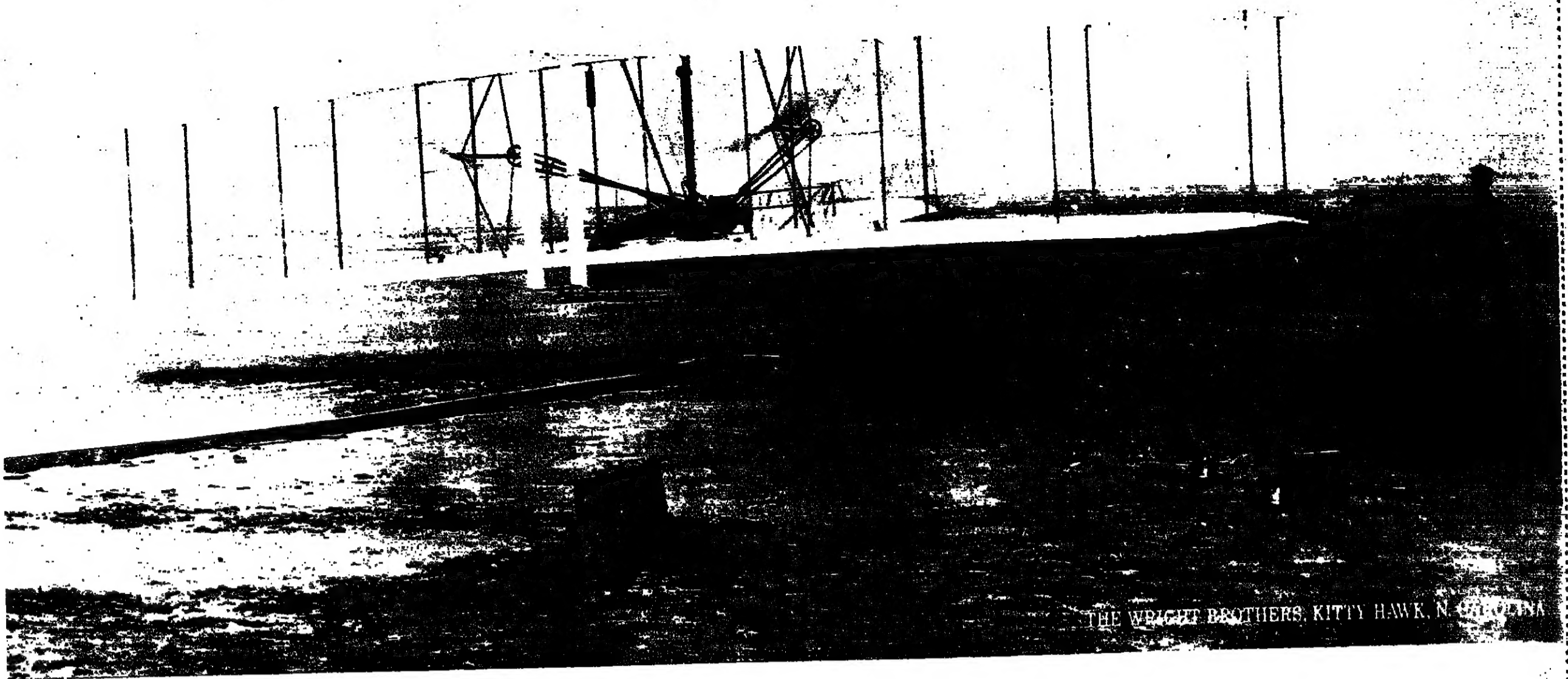
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THE WRIGHT BROTHERS' KITTY HAWK, N. CAROLINA

# Tomorrow, Piedmont brings you another inaugural flight from North Carolina.

★ The omens were less than auspicious. A previous attempt, two days earlier, had ended with the world's first twin-ruddered flying machine nose down in the sand.

Overnight, the stiff Atlantic North Easterly they'd waited for had arrived alright, but it was gusting, unpredictable.

And there, peering through the pale morning sunlight with one beady eye, was a sight to put the wind up the most intrepid aviator: Kill Devil Hill.

The brothers Wright from Dayton, Ohio must have wished, over their hash browns, that they'd stayed at home.

Instead, by 10.35am that December morning in 1903, having braved sheets of ice and the waves of indifference their endeavour had engendered, the deed was done.

Orville Wright had flown the chain driven, 12 horse power, Flyer 1 for 12 seconds at an altitude of 12 feet and an air-speed of 30mph.

The village of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina

was in the history books.

And Orville's elder brother, Wilbur, had turned to the rest of the audience present at this epoch-making event (four men and a schoolboy) and asked if any of them had the right time.

Tomorrow, 84 years, a zillion horse power, 36,000 feet and 600mph later, North Carolina will again play host to a piece of aviation history.

Granted, it'll be in the "small step" category, not the "giant leap," but it'll be a first nevertheless.

In fact, it'll be a double first.

When Piedmont Flight PI161 takes off at 1200 hours from Gatwick, West Sussex for Charlotte, North Carolina, it'll be the first flight from the UK to America's final gateway.

And Piedmont, America's fastest growing major airline, will have gone transatlantic.

For the people at Piedmont, it will mark a further stage in their remarkable expansion programme.

(Made all the more remarkable by the cutting back, trimming down and well-publicised financial trouble to which other US carriers have been prone in recent years.)

But more importantly, for the people flying to Charlotte, it means, at long last, a civilised way into the States.

We've all spent hours in the queue for Immigration at JFK and other overcrowded, under-organised ports of entry.

We've all missed connecting flights while baggage, tempers and the whereabouts of the correct check-in desk have become hopelessly lost.

Well, at Charlotte, Piedmont promises that you'll clear Immigration, Baggage Reclaim, Customs and be ready for your connecting flight inside an hour.

And from this, its biggest hub, Piedmont can get you quietly, quickly and efficiently to 58 US destinations including America's 16 largest cities via 290 daily departures.

Registration plates in North Carolina bear the legend, "First in Flight." From tomorrow, it'll acquire a whole new meaning. ★



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: SALES OFFICE, PIEDMONT AIRLINES, PICCADILLY HOUSE, 33-37 REGENT STREET, LONDON SW1Y 4NB. TEL NO: 01-734 3001. RESERVATIONS: TEL NO: 0800-777-333, OR CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.



## WORLD SUMMARY

## Alfonsín backed on Falkland talks

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — President Alfonsín of Argentina said the US and Switzerland were pushing actively for talks between Buenos Aires and London on the Falklands dispute. He said Washington was "permanently bothered" by the dispute and was "working very strongly" to get talks going, although it had made no concrete proposals. "The United States... has, in the first place, a problem which is the responsibility to defend its continental alliance (with Latin America), and another problem which is defending its Atlantic Alliance," Señor Alfonsín said after a four-day visit to Switzerland. The Swiss were also trying to foster talks, he added, and were "a bit more optimistic than before".

## Sri Lanka frees 1,000

Colombo (Reuters) — The Sri Lankan Government said yesterday it had released more than 1,000 people detained as suspected guerrillas during a recent military offensive in the north. The detainees, cleared of charges of being separatist rebels fighting for a Tamil homeland, were flown from Colombo yesterday to the Jaffna Peninsula and given transport to their homes. Another 400 Tamils were released earlier after 3,000 were detained during "Operation Liberation" launched two weeks ago in Jaffna.

Letters, page 11

## Minifield Separatist stirrings

Nicosia (Reuters) — About 300 Cypriot women demonstrated yesterday with UN troops to keep them away from a minifield as they tried to march north yesterday through divided Cyprus to confront Turkish occupation troops.

Six busloads of the Women March Home group planned to march across a buffer zone to the Turkish Embassy in the breakaway Turkish-Cypriot north, but Cyprus to protest at the continued division of the island. Many of the women were refugees who fled the north when Turkish troops invaded in 1974.

## Shamir's Africa lobby

Jerusalem — Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, accompanied by a planeload of industrialists and technical experts, starts a short tour of black African countries in Togo today, hoping to influence more states in the region to resume diplomatic ties with his country (Ian Murray writes). Last week Togo became the fifth of the 29 African countries which severed relations, mostly in 1973, to restore links.

● PLO investigation: A special police unit has been set up to investigate 15 Israelis who returned home yesterday from Budapest, where they met eight senior PLO officials.

## Afghan feeler

Moscow (Reuters) — The Afghan leader, Dr Najib, has said he is ready to talk with supporters of the exiled former monarch, Zahir Shah, to promote a settlement in the country, Tass said.

"Time is passing, and we cannot stay in temporary positions," Tass quoted him as saying. "It is necessary to use the possibilities for entering into contact with monarchist forces, political activists of former regimes, and well-known and authoritative clergymen."

## Geraldine Page dies

New York (Reuters) — Geraldine Page, the screen and theatre star whose many honours included a 1986 Oscar for Best Actress, was found dead of an apparent heart attack in her flat, police said yesterday. She was 62.

Police said Miss Page was found by her son, Anthony, in her lower Manhattan home on Saturday. Her last role was in Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit*, opposite Richard Chamberlain on Broadway.

Obituary, page 12

## Jewellers charged

Paris — Jacques and Pierre Chaumet, owners of the exclusive Paris jewellery house that bears their name, were jailed at the weekend and charged with bankruptcy, breach of trust and fraud (Susan MacDonald writes).

The brothers were first detained on Thursday after it was revealed that their 200-year-old firm, which helped to make the crown of Napoleon I, owed some £18 million. Details of the charges against them have not been made public.

## French protests called over strike pay curb

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Strikes and demonstrations by French Civil Servants have been called for this week after approval on first reading in the National Assembly on Friday of an amendment providing for loss of pay during strikes.

The amendment, to a Bill on social affairs, follows exasperation with the French air traffic controllers' strike, now entering its ninth week.

The controllers have struck for two and a half hours every weekday morning over pay. But thanks to their shift system, it has been estimated that their pay packets have been little affected.

On Saturday troops in riot gear fired tear-gas canisters at warshipped protesters as they tried to enter the Don Bosco Church in Panama City. The Mass went ahead after a priest pleaded with the security forces to desist.

Soldiers cordoned off the area and military helicopters buzzed the church for more than an hour, drawing out the Mass. A little machine gun fire was heard as the church shut up, he said, "pointing to the bell tower."

On Saturday night convicts, shouting their horns and waving white handkerchiefs, sped through Panama City's main avenues, while housewives banged pots and pans as part of the twice-daily protest.

General Noriega has shrugged off the protests as inconsequential.

## Tearful farewell to bitter Brandt

From John England, Bonn

West Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) yesterday bade an emotional farewell to Herr Willy Brandt, and an era in post-war German political history, when he stepped down after 23 years as their leader.

Many of the more than 600 delegates and 1,000 German and foreign guests at a special party congress in Bonn's Beethovenhalle had tears in their eyes, as did Herr Brandt, right, when they gave him a nine-minute standing ovation at the end of his parting speech. The delegates also voted unanimously to make him honorary chairman of the party, a title created especially for him.

The congress was called by Herr Brandt, aged 73, to elect his successor following his shock announcement last March that he was stepping down prematurely.

He had said earlier that he would continue in office until 1988. But he angered the party with a plan to appoint Frau Margareta Mathiopoulos, a young and politically inexperienced Greek journalist, as the SPD's first press spokeswoman. Many in the party leadership sharply criticized him, and Herr Brandt, who is known for his sensitivity, decided to quit although his candidate took the steam out of the row by declining the appointment.

The congress rubber-stamped the national executive's earlier nomination of Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, aged 61, one of the two deputy chairmen and the SPD's parliamentary floor leader as Herr Brandt's successor with a vote of more than 95 per cent. Herr Johannes Rau, aged 56, the

Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and the party's unsuccessful candidate for the chancellorship in the federal election last January, remains a deputy chairman.

Herr Oskar Lafontaine, aged 43, the left-wing Prime Minister of Saarland and Herr Brandt's protégé, was elected a deputy chairman to succeed Herr Vogel, although he pulled only 83 per cent. He is seen by the left of the party as a future SPD leader and possibly its frontrunner in the next federal election in 1990.

Among the tears in the troubled and divided party, which is now searching for a new soul as well as a majority after mostly poor showings in recent elections, there were also barely disguised signs of relief that father-figure

Brandt was finally bowing out. He took account of the latter in his speech of nearly two hours with the bitter comment: "I would have preferred a different departure."

He admitted that he had made mistakes, but said he was not prepared to play the whipping boy. "But I shall remain on deck and give the party my advice when it is asked for," he added to applause from the delegates.

Herr Vogel, in his first speech as chairman, described the SPD as the "party of hope" and said it had the chance to achieve a more just and more human society of solidarity. That, however, demanded the courage to break out of enervation and change structures. "The time for reform is not at an end," he added.



## Pope seals his support for Solidarity with a kiss

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

In one swift athletic gesture, the Pope yesterday kissed the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Solidarity chaplain murdered by Polish secret policemen.

The Warsaw crowd, aware that the Pope had again broken with the officially negotiated schedule, applauded and as he left shouted "Solidarity", the name of their banned trade union.

The scene was a fitting climax to the Pope's seven-day pilgrimage which has been surprisingly political, surprisingly explicit in its support for Solidarity ideals, and surprisingly bold in its assault on communism.

As if to blunt some of the controversy, the Pope agreed yesterday to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, for a second time in the VIP lounge of Warsaw airport.

The Pope on Saturday had already explained, in an extemporary remark in a Lodz textile factory, "if I have been critical, it is for the sake of the homeland".

One concession to the state was the Pope's open discussion at the weekend of the prospect of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Warsaw, something the Polish Government has wanted for years. The Pope said that there were some advantages in such official links — above all, because Poland could then be officially regarded as a "Catholic country" rather than exclusively as a communist state.

But he stressed that he would not go over the heads of the Polish bishops, and the bishops, for their part, must not give up criticizing the



The Pope kneeling in prayer yesterday before the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was murdered by security policemen in 1984.

political and social ills in communist society.

The stark ironies of the pilgrimage were underlined yesterday when the Pope addressed a crowd of more than a million in the Parade Square at Warsaw, formerly known as Stalin Square. The colorful altar obscured the main entrance to the wedding-cake, multi-storey Palace of Culture — a gift from the Soviet Union — which still bears the inscription "dedicated to the name of Stalin".

Yesterday, it seemed, there was not a communist in

Warsaw. Even the policemen wore ties. In the crowd, dozens of Solidarity banners jogged up and down like lifebuoys; one from the right-wing ultra-nationalist group "Confederation of Independent Poland", cheerfully announced: "We will welcome the Holy Father on his fourth pilgrimage to a free Poland."

For the time being, Poland is still run, if not populated by, communists. The Pope, in his amended farewell speech to General Jaruzelski, did not lose the opportunity of again lecturing the communist authorities.

Man, he said, had "the right to truth, the right to freedom, the right to justice and the right to love". Each of these rights, he said, were basic conditions for spiritual, social and economic progress. "Yes," said the Pope, pausing to look at General Jaruzelski, "even for economic progress."

The Pope has been pressing throughout his pilgrimage for the Government to offer pluralistic possibilities in communist society, and for Solidarity to use some of these openings to fight for social justice. "Every man deserves his own faith," the Pope said.

## 'Pik' Botha in world BBC phone-in

## South Africa power-sharing hinted at

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, said yesterday that the white-ruled Pretoria Government wanted a new South Africa based on power-sharing but the rights of minorities had to be respected (Reuters reports).

Mr Botha was speaking on an international phone-in programme on BBC radio, linking callers around the world to him in Johannesburg.

He told one caller from Singapore: "We will negotiate a new South Africa based on power-sharing. That means that all communities must share in the power of the day."

At the same time we wish to protect minority rights — minority cultural, political, and other rights, language rights... I believe this is possible," Mr Botha said. He did not say what form of power-sharing he envisaged.

Asked by an English girl, aged 12, what he felt was the difference between black and white people, Botha replied: "We are all children of God. From that point of view, from the human point of view — no difference whatsoever."

Mr Botha: stress on need to protect minority interests.

ist leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, might be released from prison, he said: "The Government has stated time and time again that Mr Mandela can be released tomorrow, if only he would renounce or abandon violence as a means of achieving political change in this country."

● JOHANNESBURG: The Pretoria Government has provoked strong criticism from business leaders by seeking to compel employers to act as rent collectors in black townships, in an attempt to break the widespread refusal of blacks to pay rent and water and electricity charges (Michael Horsby writes).

The Government's move coincides with the renewal for a further indefinite period of the nationwide state of emergency, which severely curtails habeas corpus and freedom of the press, speech and assembly, and an upsurge in officially reported unrest.

According to Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning who tabled the Bill, 271 million rands (£82 million) is now owed in rent payments across the country.

The police announced at the weekend that they had arrested two black suspects, aged 19 and 20, in connection with the killing of two policemen, a white detective sergeant and a black detective constable, near the town of Witbank in Transvaal province late last Friday.

Both policemen were said to

have been shot in the head with an AK47 rifle, a weapon used by guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress. It appears that the policemen were overpowered by two blacks they were taking to Johannesburg for questioning about the illegal possession of arms. Their bodies were found beside the road.

Industry sources said the move closely resembled strategies used by other firms to withdraw from South Africa.

The report said the Iraqi pilot failed to heed any warnings and fired his missiles at a radar blip rather than looking to see what he was shooting at.

The Stark's audio alarm, designed to alert the ship to incoming missiles, was turned

## Reagan under fire in America over summit outcome

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan, who returned last Friday from his 10-day trip to the Venice economic summit and Berlin, said at the weekend that the Nato foreign ministers had reached a "crucial consensus" on reductions as their meeting in Iceland.

He called this a matter of world importance, and said the proposals could bring the superpowers closer to an arms agreement.

He did not dwell on the political aspects of the summit, which he called a success despite the lack of tangible results. But he will be at pains in a nationwide television broadcast tonight to portray his role as vigorous and assertive, and to reply to the widespread perception here that he was passive, confused and unable to persuade the other six allies to take US interests into account.

Senator Donald Riegle of Michigan, in the Democrats' reply to Mr Reagan's broadcast, said the US got the "brush-off" in Venice. He called the summit disappointing because the allies "said No to trade fairness; No to defence burden-sharing in the Persian Gulf; No to our ideas on economic co-operation".

Scathing press reports of the President's performance have imposed pressure on the White House to put forward bold new initiatives, especially on trade.

## Congress flak for the Stark's crew

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The captain and officers of the USS Stark, the frigate struck by an Iraqi missile last month, have been sharply criticized in a congressional study.

The House armed services committee said the officers failed to react soon enough to the approaching Iraqi fighter. The ship should have radioed a warning to the plane and turned broadside to allow all its equipment, radar and weapons to be brought into action, Mr Les Aspin, the committee chairman, said on releasing the report.

The congressional investigation also found that the Stark's captain, Commander Glenn Brindel, left the bridge minutes before the attack to go to the bathroom. He was in his stateroom when the first of the two Exocet missiles struck.

Commander Brindel had warned his officers to watch the Iraqi plane flying south along the Saudi coast, but did not know it had turned east when he left the bridge. In his absence the other officers failed to take several actions that could have prevented the attack.

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The Stark's audio alarm, designed to alert the ship to incoming missiles, was turned

Mr Reagan said on Saturday there was no doubt that the US could improve its trade position in a number of ways. But he said Congress and the American people had to understand that the economy was outperforming those of its trading partners.

"The President's lacklustre performance in Europe has increased talk here of the toll old age is taking on him," *The New York Times* said yesterday that he had hoped to use the summit as a glittering stage to demonstrate his leadership and check erosion of his authority in Washington.

"But Mr Reagan often came across as an amiable and important gentleman taking a protracted and somewhat lonely Italian holiday." The mistakes and gaffes in Venice have also ended the honeymoon that Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, and Mr Frank Carlucci, the National Security Adviser, have enjoyed since their appointments. Both have been criticized for the failure of the allies to respond to US policies, and for inconsistencies in the Gulf policy.

● MOSCOW: *Pravda* said yesterday that East-West nuclear arms records were possible, provided Nato countries agreed to reductions of their nuclear forces did not sabotage possible agreements (Reuters reports).

off because of too many false alarms.

The lookout who first saw the incoming missile was not told of the Iraqi plane and did not tell his superiors about his first sighting. It was only seconds before the Exocet hit that he began screaming: "In-bound missile."

Commander Brindel and three other officers are now being investigated, and Pentagon officials expect a decision soon on whether they are to be charged with command failures.

Meanwhile, Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, said on television yesterday that the US plan to protect Kuwait oil tankers with the US flag was a bad idea.

He said that by getting involved the US was taking on a belligerent commitment in a war whose outcome was unclear. He could see how Europeans had reservations on the policy.

Senator Claiborne Pell, the Democratic chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, yesterday called on Congress to block the reflagging, saying it did not serve US interests and would draw the country into the Iran-Iraq war. Writing in *The New York Times*, he said the Administration had not weighed the risks against the benefits.

## Church plays key role as Panama continues to defy military ruler

From A Correspondent, Panama City

Bolstered by the collaboration of church and business leaders, a campaign of peaceful protest and civil disobedience is continuing here in defiance of a state of emergency declared last week.

But the continuation of a businessmen's strike, seen as crucial for maintaining pressure on General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's de facto ruler, has been a doubtful factor.

With a "right of public assembly" under martial law, the Catholic Church is central for anti-government demonstrations. In alliance with the National Civic Crusade, an ad hoc grouping of 52 business, labour and civic associations, it has been holding daily "Masses for peace," providing a cover for the protesters.

On Saturday troops in riot gear fired tear-gas canisters at warshipped protesters as they tried to enter the Don Bosco Church in Panama City. The Mass went ahead after a priest pleaded with the security forces to desist.

Soldiers cordoned off the area and military helicopters buzzed the church for more than an hour, drawing out the Mass. A little machine gun fire was heard as the church shut up, he said, "pointing to the bell tower."

On Saturday night convicts, shouting their horns and waving white handkerchiefs, sped through Panama City's main avenues, while housewives banged pots and pans as part of the twice-daily protest.

General Noriega has shrugged off the protests as inconsequential.

## Britain moving nearer to break with Tehran

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is thought to be close to a decision on how to respond to Iran's latest expulsion orders affecting British diplomats.

The indications are that, although concerned about the fate of Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy who was kidnapped in Lebanon, it will not be a factor in his Iran decision.

Sir Geoffrey is understood to have been advised that there is no hard evidence to support any of the reports linking Iran, or pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, with Mr Waite's disappearance on January 20.

Speculation that Mr Waite, or American hostages, or both, may have been moved from Beirut to Tehran is also regarded at the Foreign Office as unsubstantiated.

There is a strong move to base the Iran decision solely on known facts. This would mean no toning down of Britain's riposte in the hope of helping Mr Waite.

Three main options are now open: to sue for peace again, probably by pursuing last week's theme of numerical parity of Iranian and British diplomats; to respond in kind, knowing that expelling more Iranian diplomats will lead to a further round of tit-for-tat reprisals; or to break off diplomatic relations.

The third option looks increasingly probable because of signs that Iran would break off relations if Britain did not.

Tehran radio, monitored by the BBC yesterday, quoted the newspaper *Ertela* as saying: "If the British Government fails to apologize officially then that country must be punished properly and, if necessary, we should expel the rest of the British diplomats."

Although technically represented by Sweden since 1980 for security reasons, Britain still has full diplomatic relations with Iran. But recent and mutual expulsions have reduced Britain's representation from 19 to 10 diplomats and Iran's from 23 to 16.

The row began when Iran's vice-

consul in Manchester was arrested on allegations of shoplifting and subsequently detained overnight. Iran's Revolutionary Guards responded by arresting and beating up Mr Edward Chaplin, a British First Secretary.

Neither the Foreign Office nor Lambeth Palace could explain yesterday why the Iranian crisis had coincided with a rash of fresh speculation about Mr Waite. None of the reports was thought to be based on new facts.

A Lambeth Palace spokesman said that the most common thread running through all reports from Lebanon suggested that Mr Waite was still alive, but there was no fresh information.

● BEIRUT: Although a spokesman at the Iranian Embassy here has denied that Mr Waite has been taken to Tehran, the power struggle within the Iranian regime — even within the Iranian Foreign Ministry itself — is now so intense that the statement is by no means conclusive (Robert Fisk writes).

At least one American hostage.

kidnapped here in 1982 and released the following year, is believed to have been taken to Tehran. And over the past 18 months, rumours have circulated in Beirut that hostages have been taken to Iran on board unscheduled Iranian aircraft.

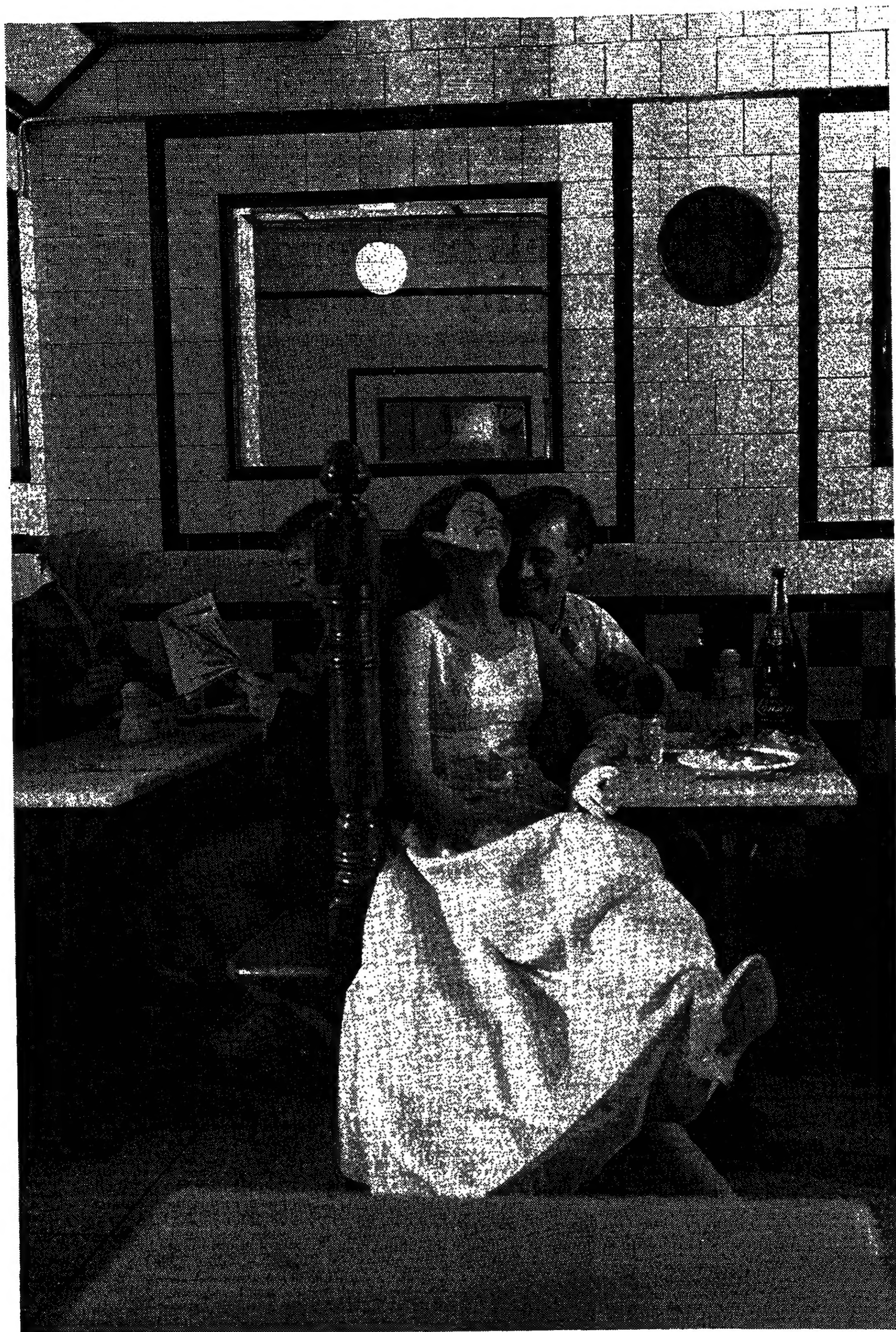
But reports of hostage movements in the Beirut magazine *Ash Shiraz* had an immediate effect out of all proportion to the space given to them in the two publications.

*Ash Shiraz*'s report that some of the Americans had been moved to Iran, where they were being "subjected to thorough interrogations by Iranian Intelligence" was only eight lines in length at the bottom of page seven.

But within hours, the State Department in Washington was saying that if the reports were true, it would be regarded as a matter "of the utmost gravity". In this event, Washington would hold Tehran responsible for the safety of the hostages.

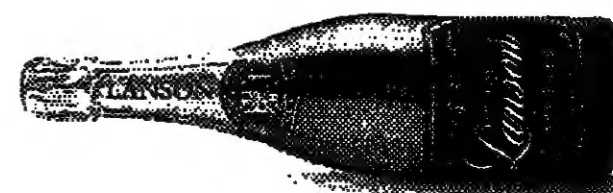
*Ash Shiraz*'s credibility rests primarily on its disclosure of the American arms sales to Iran last year.





Why not?

Lanson



20 British  
seamen  
rescue  
Pacific

Twisted law

Hawke escape

Rebels killed

Vandals held

Fatal brew

Travel curb

Rat bag



## Slaughter of innocents by extremist gunmen

# Sikhs kill 12 in Delhi terror raid

From A Correspondent  
Delhi

Twelve people were killed and at least 30 injured in Delhi in weekend shootings blamed on Sikh militants. In the troubled northern state of Punjab, suspected Sikh extremists murdered 14 people, including a family of eight shot dead as they watched television.

Police were put on alert yesterday in both areas to prevent further violence, and the Hindu right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (Indian People's Party) called for a strike in the capital today in protest at the killings.

The violence in Delhi was the worst by Sikh extremists since May 1985, when a series of bombings concealed in transistor radios killed more than 90 people.

The killings in Delhi began late on Saturday night in the southern residential area of Greater Kailash. Two gunmen, one wearing the traditional turban of the Sikhs, opened fire at a birthday party for a Hindu child. Five people were killed and 14 injured, police said. A grenade was also thrown, but failed to explode.

The gunmen then stole a car parked outside the house and drove south-east, firing at random in three more places and killing five more people. One of the dead was a father who was walking home from the cinema with his wife and four children, police said. Later the gunmen shot dead two of the three men who had been in the car they commandeered.

People at the birthday party said one of the attackers had shouted "Long live the guru," a reference to Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a Sikh radical leader killed in the Indian Army raid on the Sikh Golden Temple at Amritsar three years ago. Police also reported finding a note in the car from the previously unknown "Bhindranwale Tiger Force" saying: "As long as innocents



Relatives comforting each other at the Delhi home of a Hindu family attacked by gunmen while holding a birthday party.

are killed in fake encounters in Punjab, innocents also will be killed in Delhi."

Sikh extremists have been waging a guerrilla war in Punjab for five years. They claim they are discriminated against by India's majority Hindus and want to create an independent Sikh nation in Punjab, where Sikhs are a majority.

The Government's first important move against the militants was the army raid on the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, from June 4 to 7, 1984. The Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguard less than five months later to avenge the raid.

In Punjab, where the violence

is centred, more than 700 people died in attacks blamed on Sikh extremists in 1986. So far this year the toll exceeds 410, with most of the victims identified as Hindus or moderate Sikhs.

Late on Saturday Harjinder Singh, a Sikh, and seven members of his family were shot dead in the village of Udhoke, just outside Amritsar. Four of the victims were women. Police said the killers apparently believed Harjinder Singh was a police informer.

Early yesterday Sikh gunmen killed Harjit Singh, vice-president of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party's youth wing. His father-in-law and two brothers were also killed.

## Congress Party picks Tamil for Presidency

From A Correspondent, Delhi

The parliamentary board of the ruling Congress Party yesterday nominated India's Vice-President, Mr Ramaswamy Venkataraman, as its candidate for President.

Balloting for the post is scheduled for July 13 in both houses of Parliament and the state assemblies.

Mr Venkataraman, aged 76, a Tamil from the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, has been Vice-President since August 1984.

The current President is Mr Zail Singh, aged 71, who has been feuding for weeks with the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, over the constitutional powers of their offices.

Mr Zail Singh had said he would not offer himself as a candidate for re-election, but there has been speculation that he may be put forward by opposition parties in an attempt to split the Congress Party vote.

## A small town in Aragon learns rules of freedom

"Democracy means that I can invite you down to the hospital tomorrow and all of us, doctors, nurses and other staff can, without fear of anyone, voice our views on the hospital's problems," Ramón, a doctor at Barbastro's hospital observed. "It's true the Socialists are doing badly over public health, but you can always vote for another party. Democracy is learning by making mistakes."

Maitre, the daughter of one of the town's leading shopkeepers and now studying at Zaragoza University, told me: "I think with democracy the Spanish people have overcome their inferiority complex. We are living today like other Europeans and so we feel there can be no going back, like the 1981 coup attempt, that would mean being like Latin America."

"It was terrible here," said Joaquín, her father — whose own father was killed by anarchists during the Civil War. "Without a middle class, no democracy is possible. After that war I believe we Spaniards, perhaps unconsciously, took a decision to create a proper middle class."

Barbastro, with a population today of 16,000, depends as much on industry — a plastics factory and a French multinational electrical appliances plant — as on agriculture.

On Friday night, when the bars are crowded with young people, you realize how far away all that historic past is. Today's younger generations would not give their lives for any ideology. All the political parties have grasped that what moves today's electorate is more economic progress.

Juan assures me in a bar that no one in Barbastro fears any longer the para-military Civil Guard, who policed the Franco regime, and the conversation turns to the son of a local businessman who regularly goes south to Seville for supplies to distribute on the town's drug network.

Democracy has brought an

Ten years ago today Spain had its first free elections in 40 years. To find out the judgements of a typical small town on a decade of democracy, Richard Wigg travelled to Barbastro, from where George Orwell started fighting on the Aragon front in the Civil War 50 years ago. The views he heard suggest why the Socialists suffered setbacks in Aragon's elections last week.

Aragon regional government, criticized by Barbastro's business community for lavish spending on creating a second administration, instead of investing in better social services.

"It's still difficult for us to govern ourselves, so the state is always taking over," an exasperated businessman said. "Do you realize with devolution we now have 200 ministers all over Spain, and several earn more than Felipe González (the Prime Minister)?"

## Spain's decade of democracy Part 1

"You cannot blame democracy for the fact that people have less spending power than in the 60s," his wife, who paints, said defensively, answering a commonly heard complaint. "Under Franco you often heard people boasting that they did not pay taxes. No one likes paying them now, but at least it gives you the right to demand better services from the Government."

Spain's devolution process, one of the consequences of the advent of democracy, has not convinced many Barbastro citizens, but at least it has brought the target of their criticisms nearer than far-away Madrid.

Democracy is only coming now in the village, Dolores, who runs a farmers' seed and fertilizer agency, said. "Only gradually are the small farmers learning not to vote as the local bosses tell them."

A Roman Catholic priest, taking up the theme, said:

"The villagers still see the inequalities, the new investments in urban areas with an already higher standard of living. The Common Market is frightening them. They want the same security and economic progress as the townspeople. They complain they do not know what crops to grow, what prices they can expect, and the Aragon government gives them no clear objectives."

But the massive rural exodus to Zaragoza over the past 25 years, to jobs in industry and services, means there are no young "troublemakers" in the village, unlike 50 years ago.

Manuela, a young woman doctor, complained: "Too many people are still appointed to jobs because they carry the party card — as it was under Franco — but now with the Socialists."

Enrique is one of Spain's many young unemployed living off his parents while seeking a history teacher's post in a state secondary school: there were 34 places and 1,500 candidates at the last examination he took.

"I voted for the Socialists in 1982 for a new ethical style in government. That's what they promised. But now I see I am for them the generation of the unemployed."

Joaquín, his cousin, is similarly without permanent work. He is equally critical. "There's been too much spending on arms and not enough on creating new jobs. Now we are in NATO, if it comes to a real conflict the Americans will be fighting on our side anyway. Why do we need all those new warplanes?"

Tomorrow: Socialist battles

## 29 British seamen rescued in Pacific

Papeete, Tahiti (AFP) — Twenty-nine shipwrecked British seamen were picked up yesterday and are alive and well after drifting in the Pacific on life rafts since Friday when their cargo vessel from Cumberland sank.

The British container ship Act 5 rescued the seamen after being guided to their two rafts by a French naval spotter plane from the Mururoa atoll French nuclear test site.

The 35,000-tonne Iron Cumberland was sailing from Panama to Australia when it sprang a leak in the bows and sank.

## Twisted law

Moscow (Reuters) — Mr V. Shchegol, former attorney-general in the Oktyabrsky region of Krasnodar, a town near the Black Sea, and his chief researcher, Mr A. Kogeyan, have been sentenced to unspecified terms of corrective labour for forcing a man to plead guilty to two murders he did not commit.

## Hawke escape

Melbourne (Reuters) — The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, senior advisers and journalists were unhurt when their aircraft was forced to abort its takeoff when the compressor in its left engine failed with a sharp crack halfway down the runway at Melbourne airport.

## Rebels killed

Butuan, Philippines (Reuters) — Soldiers killed 31 communist rebels when they attacked a rebel priest's guerrilla camp in the southern Philippines, the Army said.

## Vandals held

The Hague (Reuters) — Ninety-five football fans aged 12 to 21 were detained in the central Netherlands town of Zwolle for vandalizing a train taking them to a match on Saturday.

## Fatal brew

Peking (AFP) — Yu Zheng-gang, aged 38, of south-western Guizhou province, who brewed illegal alcohol that killed 13 people and left two others blind has been executed and two of his accomplices have been given long prison sentences.

## Travel curb

Riyadh (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia has restricted foreign travel for youths and girls under the age of 21 to keep them out of trouble abroad, unless accompanied by an older family member or with written parental permission.

## Rat bag

Dhaka (Reuters) — The Bangladesh Government, intensifying its war on rodents, is offering television sets and other electronic gadgets as rewards for farmers who bag at least 500 rats.

## Cathedral weddings go on during clashes in Seoul

From David Watts, Seoul

Radical students still occupied a "liberated zone" around the cathedral in central Seoul last night after five days of sporadic street violence.

Despite a weekend of festering violence, the tense situation could be ignited at any time by the death of an injured student, Lee Han Yol, kept alive on a life-support system.

The unrest was originally caused by the torture-death of another student, Park Yong Chol. In an apparent attempt to defuse the situation, police removed some of the barricades near the cathedral last night, perhaps trying to tempt the students to leave peacefully.

During the weekend the Government hinted at stronger measures, such as the introduction of troops to control the streets or some form of martial law.

Five hundred other students yesterday clashed with riot police near the church and a second group fought with the authorities as they tried to reach Myeongdong Cathedral. After morning Mass, hun-

dreds of worshippers sat down on the cathedral grounds in support of the students, providing evidence of widespread backing for the students among the middle class in the capital.

Weddings went ahead during the weekend while students sat down in massive public demonstrations and clashed with the police and the Government chewed over its predicament and arrested 12 people it said were instrumental in planning the original demonstration at the Seoul Anglican Cathedral last Wednesday.

The 12 arrested included a vice-president of the opposition Renovation Democratic Party, Mr Yang Soon Jik; a well-known human rights activist, the Rev Park Hyung Kyu; Mr Kim Myong Yun, vice-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy; two Buddhist monks, Mr Chi Son and Mr Park Yong Mo; Mr Che Chong Gu, chairman of a Catholic social movement; a Protestant clergyman, the Rev

Oh Chung Il, chairman of the National Coalition for Democratic Consultation executive committee; and Mr Kim Pyong Oh, a committee member of the Council for the Restoration of Democracy.

The Government says the arrested men organized the rally and instigated people to demonstrate. Despite its stern warning on Friday and more warnings during the weekend, the Government remains in a dilemma. It can hardly remove the students by force, but it can hardly allow this demonstration of its impotence to continue.

One possibility officials have discussed with university authorities is that students be sent home early for their summer holidays and either take their final examinations, due to start this week, later in the summer or in the autumn.

The Government hopes that, by starting the holiday early, many students will return to their homes in the countryside and thereby defuse the situation.

## Action Directe killer jailed for life

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The trial in Paris of three members of the extreme left-wing terrorist group, Action Directe, ended on Saturday with a sentence of life imprisonment passed on Régis Schleicher, considered to be one of the group's principal leaders.

Schleicher, who refused to be in court throughout the week-long trial, was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of two policemen in Paris in 1983 and the at-

tempted murder of two other people.

The seven magistrates sitting in lieu of a jury in the special court created to try terrorist cases treated the other two on trial, the brothers Claude and Nicolas Halphen, in a different light. They acquitted Claude Halphen, because of lack of proof that he was at the scene of the shooting, and sentenced Nicolas Halphen to 10 years' imprisonment after his evidence that he had been

unarmed. Claude Halphen will remain in prison awaiting trial on bank hold-up charges.

Last week's trial was marked by the heavily disguised appearance of what is considered to be France's first "supergrass", Mlle Frédérique Germain. An ex-girlfriend of Claude Halphen, it was her evidence which helped to condemn Régis Schleicher and acquit Claude Halphen. She is also charged with the bank hold-up.

## Barbie's lawyer will put France in the dock

From Michael McCarthy  
Lyon

Maitre Jacques Vergès, the French barrister — one might say, the Devil's advocate — this morning begins the defence of Klaus Barbie, the wartime Gestapo chief of Lyons, for the "crimes against humanity" he is alleged to have committed in the city.

After five weeks of horrific tales of torture, deportation and death from witnesses for the prosecution in the Lyons Assize Court, 10 defence witnesses have been summoned to appear today and tomorrow. It is not certain how many will give evidence, but undoubtedly some of those who do will be giving evidence not only of Germany's conduct in France but also of French conduct in Algeria.

For this will not be a defence like other defences, and perhaps to compare Barbie's counsel to the Vatican prelate acting for the Other Side in the canonization process may illustrate its remarkable internal contradictions.

The self-confessed unrepentant Nazi and representative of Aryan racial purity is being defended by a radical left-winger and passionate anti-colonialist who is half Vietnamese and will be assisted in some stages by a black barrister from the Congo. Maitre Vergès has undertaken



Maitre Vergès: a defence based on atrocities in the Algerian war.

Barbie's defence, free of charge, he stresses, for his own reasons: the publicity and world fame it has given him. Undoubtedly, but perhaps on a deeper level, from a constant desire to destabilize French society, which he seems to despise as well as being an intimate member of at the same time.

So his argument will not be that what his German client, aged 73, did was right. He will contend that the French did in their Algerian colonial war in the way of torture, deportation and killing was just as bad, and

therefore the whole trial is a hypocritical charade. He will also allege that the Resistance which Barbie harried so mercilessly also had its corruption.

Whether Maitre Vergès will challenge the specific allegations made against Barbie will not be known until his closing speech, due to begin on July 1. Undoubtedly he will, because some of the evidence linking Barbie to the charges has been at best circumstantial.

But so far he has kept his powder dry, and not even attempted cross-examination of most prosecution witnesses, contenting himself with a few challenges on points of fact and the spectacular destruction of the credibility of the one obvious charlatan to have slipped in.

The witnesses summoned today and tomorrow, with one notable exception, had no knowledge of, or connection with, Barbie in wartime Lyons.

The two most celebrated, Mme Marguerite Duras, the novelist, and M Régis Debray, the Marxist philosopher, have said they will not attend. Maitre Vergès summoned Mme Duras because of her novel on the French Resistance, *La Douleur*, and M Debray because of his alleged complicity

in a plot to kidnap Barbie from Bolivia.

There is nothing Maitre Vergès can do to compel their appearance, short of asking the court to order it, but it is not thought such a request would be granted.

Several witnesses will testify about Algeria. Mme Farida Yagoub will speak of her father, an Algerian hotel owner in Paris, allegedly murdered after a police round-up in 1961; Mme Suzanne Lakhdar-Toumi and her son, Eddine, will speak of their father's alleged torture and murder at the hands of the French Army in Algeria.

A former French soldier, M Jacques Fastré, is due to give evidence about French torture he allegedly witnessed during the war.

The two remaining defence witnesses are M Jacques Forment-Delauay, an historian of the Resistance, and M Raymond Aubrac, one of the Resistance's most famous heroes, and the only one to have had personal knowledge of Barbie in Lyons.

Maitre Vergès has already been sued successfully for libel this year, for suggesting M Aubrac's role in the Resistance was less than heroic; he may well be about to attempt to discredit him once again. The next two days will show.

## Polling begins after a grey campaign Stalemate likely to persist

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Italy went to the polls yesterday amid concern that the election may fail to break the deadlock which caused the collapse of the last coalition.

Opinion polls gave no reason to expect major shifts in voting patterns, suggesting a result which would please no one.

Although 45 million Italians are eligible to vote for the 630-member Chamber of Deputies, and 38 million for the 315-member Senate, there is no guarantee that the results will determine the shape of the next government.

Italian elections are followed by weeks of inter-party bargaining to assemble a coalition. It was the collapse of the previous five-party grouping on March 3 and the inability of party leaders to agree on an alternative that made the election a year ahead of schedule necessary.

There is general agreement that any attempt to repeat the same coalition — made up of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals — will be doomed to failure, because of deep divisions between the Socialists and Christian Democrats.

Signor Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister of the last coalition, presided over four years which saw a major increase in Italy's wealth and international status. His Socialist Party is expected to be rewarded with more than the 11.4 per cent of the vote it gained in 1983.

One possibility — generally

rated as no more than an outside chance — is that the Socialists and Communists could emerge as the main partners in the next election.

The Communists won 29.9 per cent of the vote in 1983, making them the second largest party after the Christian Democrats, who had 32.9 per cent.

Signor Ciriaco De Mita, leader of the Christian Demo-

crats, said voters had a choice between "democratic continuity or a vote that will allow the Communists to enter into government".

Most independent observers felt that no such clear choice existed, because several combinations of parties could be envisaged.

Ten major parties and about 20 smaller ones, including for the first time the ecologist Greens, are contesting the elections.

"Never has a vote been so uncertain," the newspaper *La Stampa* said yesterday.

Considerable frustration with Italy's undiluted proportional representation system

has emerged, on the ground that in an effort to achieve perfect democracy, in practice it takes power out of the hands of the voters.

The system has produced 46 governments since the Second World War, all of which have included Christian Democrat ministers.

Although there is no mood to switch from proportional representation to a first past the post system, the clear result of the British election was envied by many Italians.

A main leader in Friday's *Corriere della Sera*, one of the most respected newspapers, pointed out that when voters in Britain, the United States, France or West Germany went to the polls they elected governments, while Italian voters merely elected politicians who decided the shape of the government amongst themselves.

Other commentators described the campaign as flabby, grey and sleepy. One said that the 10 main parties were worried about a lack of passion shown by the electorate, but the voters could reply that no party had offered a solid programme with clear social landmarks.

Senator Amintore Fanfani, leader of Italy's caretaker government, has argued persuasively that the system is healthy. He points out that it has given Italy 40 years of stable politics.

But the political mood is clear: the voters want elections to be about issues, not about the survival or evolution of a five-party coalition.

Leading article, page 11

NOTICE FOR WEDNESDAY 17 JUNE

## AUCTION

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THE TIMES DIARY

Out but not down

Former MPs this week ponder life after Parliament. Labour's Alf Dubs, unseated at Battersea, has already said his first task will be to sign on. "At least I won't be doing that," says Eric Deakins, who, fearing that Waltham Forest's 62 per cent rate increase threatened his marginal seat after 17 years, put out feelers to a Third World lobbying group in February. He hopes to close the deal soon. Nick Raynsford, ousted at Fulham, is considering an offer in housing, his old patch. On the Tory side, politics' leading self-publicist, Peter Bruinvels, fears that plans for a newspaper column are now scuppered and is looking for a niche in PR. "I certainly know how to promote myself," he says. Anna McCurley, ejected from Renfrew West, says only a Scottish seat would tempt her home from London. But one Scottish job, I suspect, she could not resist: revamping the Tories' Edinburgh-based organization by moving it to Glasgow — closer to most of the Scottish media. She calls the present organization poor; others might use stronger adjectives.

● Bon vivant Clement Freud is gracious in defeat. The answerphone at his Ely home redresses constituency callers to the number of Tory Malcolm News, who ousted him as MP for Cambridge-shire Northeast on Thursday.

Choosy

T.E. Utley suggests elsewhere on this page that Enoch Powell, following his defeat in Down South, should be raised to the Lords. But would Powell, 75 tomorrow, accept such an honour? Asked once in the past about a life peerage, he remarked: "After Her Majesty's privy council there is only one thing left and that is the Garter." Equally, some observers doubt that he could accept a peerage from a prime minister whom he accused of "treachery" over the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Calm is nigh

After the election hostilities, something like peace is being restored to the Commons. Part of the healing process will be the unveiling next month of a bronze head of Aneurin Bevan, some 36 years after his death. His famous insult that Tories were "lower than vermin" must now be forgiven for it was the former Conservative MP for Canterbury, Sir David Crouch, who secured the Epstein head on permanent loan from the Tate Gallery. The memorial to the midwife of the NHS will be alongside that of another Labour pioneer, Keir Hardie, just off the central lobby.



Out of luck

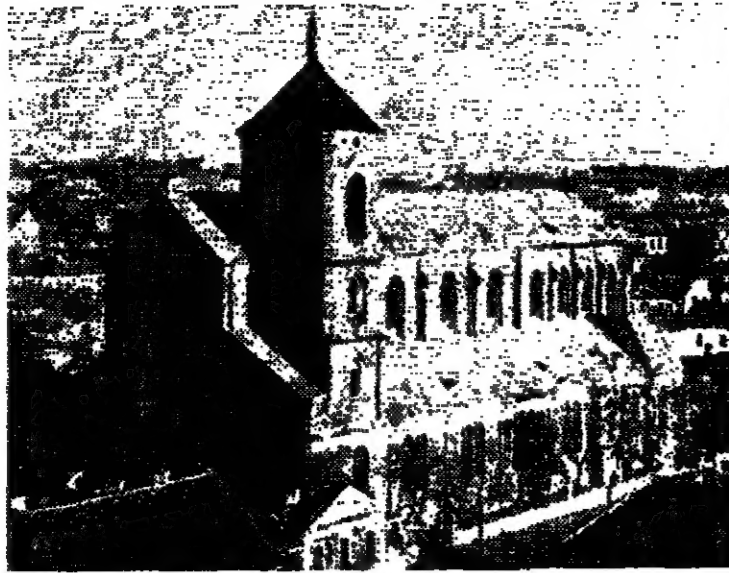
A former Tory MP rings me convinced that Mrs Thatcher offered Peter Walker the Welsh Office in much the same spirit as Harold Wilson offered Tony Benn the Department of Energy — in the sure and certain expectation he would resign rather than take it. Walker's acceptance brings to my caller's mind the words of Sir Thomas More in *A Man for All Seasons*: "It profits a man nothing that he exchanges his soul for the whole world — but for Wales!"

● Another was observed of Walker's move: "Peter always said he was a one-nation Tory. Well, now he's got Wales."

Shove divine

An unholy row has broken out between neighbouring Anglican priests over the annual multidominational pilgrimage to the Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham in Norfolk. As the 4,000 pilgrims made their way to the shrine this year, Anglicans in the procession were ambushed by a group of 50 Evangelists who shouted "We have no priest but Christ" and sang *Crown Him with Many Crowns*. In his parish magazine, Martin Smith, the High Church curate of St Giles-in-Reading, now accuses a neighbouring priest, the Rev Alan Bowhill, of joining in "disgusting behaviour motivated by a constricted and perverted 17th century version of Christianity." Smith tells me that in the heat of the moment, next year "someone may throw a punch". Bowhill, who meanwhile accuses the pilgrims of falling prey to "the darkness and superstition of the Middle Ages" in worshipping Mary, insists he was pushed and shoved this year.

Roger Boyes reports on an intriguing prospect opened by glasnost



Will Russia be the Pope's next stop?

what would all too likely be a Soviet-sponsored international peace forum.

The Orthodox church is also not keen to have the Pope overshadow the celebrations, but Vatican watchers are probably right when they say that in the last resort the Orthodox patriarch would do what he is told. The Pope wants his visit to be pastoral — and that means going to Lithuania, where the bulk of Soviet Catholics live.

Reading the tea leaves, it seems that Mr Gorbachov also wants a papal visit, providing that the terms are closely defined. His liberalizing image abroad, already enhanced by the release of prominent dissidents, would benefit further (even if it is not at present reflected in his treatment of Soviet Catholics). As soon as the Italians can put a new government together he is expected to arrange a visit to Rome during which he could slip through the Vatican wall for a papal audience. That would be the chance to present an invitation; indeed that would be the Pope's condition for such a meeting.

The obstacles though are huge. The Pope will have to override the criticism of the Ukrainian Uniate church which adheres to the rites of the Eastern Orthodox church

but is loyal to the Pope. The church was forced under the Russian Orthodox umbrella and Ukrainian Catholics now operate either clandestinely at home — ten secret bishops, a few hundred priests, according to their leader, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivski — or in exile. The Ukrainians are opposed to a papal visit since they fear it would be portrayed as recognition of the hegemony of the Russian Orthodox church, ignore the Christianizers of the Tsarist empire and lead to renewed repression of their clandestine church. A trip to Lithuania would have its problems, for the Vatican has never officially recognized Moscow's sovereignty over the Baltic republics.

Mr Gorbachov also has difficulties. He does not as yet have a clearly articulated policy on religion, and the fact that atheistic propaganda has not been dropped from the school curriculum is not encouraging. At a time of rapid social and economic flux, he is at his most vulnerable on the issue of "nationalities policy".

This is a minefield. Any Soviet leader who proposed giving a degree of autonomy to the Soviet republics would risk the headline



Kannas in Lithuania, the most strongly Catholic region in the Soviet Union. The Pope would want to make it a focal point of any visit, but could Gorbachov agree when 'minorities' are such a sensitive issue in the Kremlin?

criticism that he was trying to unravel the Soviet empire. For a leader who is trying both to reform and consolidate, there could be no more damaging political attack.

The riots in Kazakhstan last December, Gorbachov's critics are probably arguing, are nothing compared to what would happen if the Polish Pope managed to get his grip on Soviet Lithuania. A Polish reporter who recently visited Lithuania was told as much by the local officials there, who said, tactfully, that they would welcome only a Vatican diplomat.

A trail-blazing pilgrimage to the Soviet Union will have to wait for Gorbachov to protect his flank, perhaps by showing more solid economic achievements. There is a nagging doubt as to whether the protracted wheeling and dealing is worth the effort. Would it not be better for the Pope to stay at home rather than risk boosting a leader who may prove to be at best transitional? The Pope thinks not. His visit would be about more than just winning the right to Sunday school for Lithuanian Catholics or some other religious privilege that could later be withdrawn. The Pope's exponents say, rather grandly, that an extraordinary historical turning point has been reached.

Political cooperation between East and West, based not on the mirages of 1970's détente but on sound understanding, has become imperative at precisely the time when the Roman Catholic church is looking eastwards. The Vatican can thus profitably contribute to a new era of superpower politics.

The Pope preaching under the walls of the Kremlin? It is not an impossible dream, and John Paul II, inspired by the vision of three Portuguese children at Fatima, is striving to make it a reality.

T.E. Utley

Thatcher's debt to Powell

Let I should be accused of "bourgeois triumphalism" — a newly invented sin which is certain to become increasingly fashionable — I propose to devote myself this week to the single event in the general election which has been for me a source of unmitigated sadness: the defeat of Enoch Powell in South Down.

Before I do so, however, I would like to comment on the view — like to comment on the view — invented and propagated by journalists — that Mr Kinnoch fought a brilliant campaign, with the aid of sophisticated advertising techniques — to deceive the British people. In fact he fought an appalling campaign in which compassion was turned on like a tap, which lacked even the modicum of intellectual content still required of politicians, and which from the first alienated a sceptical electorate not yet wholly destitute of common sense.

But back to Mr Powell. His defeat is something of a tragedy in terms of Northern Irish politics. That is one aspect of policy which has not been helped by the Prime Minister's triumph. She was impatient with Ulster Protestants before the election began, and will be more impatient with them now. They also will be more impatient with her. She is convinced that her Anglo-Irish Agreement was a great act of statesmanship; it was in fact an absurdity, calculated to make the government of Northern Ireland impossible.

Terrible dangers now await us in the handling of Northern Irish affairs. The chief of them arises from the current determination of many Northern Irish Unionists to absent themselves from all parts of the political processes of the kingdom to which they are resolved to belong. Almost alone among them Mr Powell — a genuine Unionist and dedicated parliamentarian — resists that trend. In this respect his absence from the House of Commons will be a grievous and possibly a fatal loss.

There is also a great irony (I do not say a tragedy) in his defeat at the very moment of Mrs Thatcher's supreme triumph. We speak freely now of Mrs Thatcher's having reversed the course of history, but who made that possible? It was, I believe, to a very large extent Mr Powell.

Do not misunderstand me: I do not maintain that he is a prime minister *manqué*. He failed to become prime minister because of his extraordinary ineptitude in handling the British political establishment. In this particular Mrs Thatcher conspicuously succeeded. He was impatient and always spoke his mind. She has been a much more skilled op-

erator, while retaining her reputation for frankness. But, insofar as anyone may be said to have created the climate for Margaret Thatcher's success, it was Enoch Powell. It was he who revived the belief that the economy should be free. It was he, however, who realized that capitalism was fundamentally unacceptable to the British people unless it was combined with patriotism, with an appeal to their sense of national identity. In this he followed that man he admires above all others, Joseph Chamberlain. He is the last populist Tory who might have made an appeal to the Northern working classes.

Mr Powell made the first sacrifice for the cause of sound money by resigning from Macmillan's government with Peter Thorneycroft and Nigel Birch over a minor increase in public expenditure. He was the principal agent in the destruction of Edward Heath's bureaucratic Conservatism. He has done more than anyone else to establish in the public mind the truth that the ethnic composition of the country is the legitimate interest of the state. His suspicion of the EEC, his realism about the Commonwealth (which he knows have ceased to exist), his pedantic devotion to the rule of law (a concept which he actually understands), his rather uncritical devotion to the welfare state — all single him out as what would now be called a Thatcherite, save for the fact that she, an infinitely more cautious statesman, has moved in the same direction without pressing her views to their logical conclusions.

On defence, of course, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Powell are opposed. I incline to her view though, I am bound to say, the brassiness with which it is often expressed disconcerts me. Be that as it may, the fact emerges quite clearly that Mrs Thatcher's philosophy is roughly the same as that of Mr Powell, and that if he had not existed she would not have won. Of course, there are philosophical differences between them: she is mad about human rights and the national interest (such as the reconquest of the Falklands) as actions taken on behalf of humanity. But that is not her true character. She also is in essence a nationalist.

I therefore suggest that she should now offer Mr Powell a peerage (even a viscountcy if he will not accept a life peerage). It would be the recognition of a debt and, being a wholly disinterested act at the moment of her triumph, it would, I think, be entirely characteristic.

however... Philip Howard

Psalm of the two Davids

1. O clap your Marplans together, all ye people: O sing unto the polls with the voice of Harris and of Gallup.
2. They are all gone out of the way for a little while: they are altogether become abominable.
3. At least the nuisance is over for a space: joy cometh in the morning, and the regular television programmes in the evening.
4. The mother of the Leader looked out of the window, and cried through the double glazing. Why is his battle-bus so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his motorcade?
5. How long wilt thou forget me, O Voter, for ever: how long wilt thou hide thy suffrage from me?
6. Let not the heathen vaunt themselves so triumphantly: nor the Leaders imagine a vain mandate.
7. Not one man in three in the whole of Israel voted for them: nay, not one man in four in the land of Israel.
8. O deliver my soul from the calamities which they bring on me, and my darling from the Militant.
9. The voice of Dennis Skinner breaketh the television cameras: yea Skinner turneth being the thinking man's Boveri Boy into a showbiz gimmick.
10. Preserve me from the Currie, O Voter: save me from the Vindaloo that bitteth like a serpent, and stingeth like a megalomaniac, feather-brained adder in a tizz.
11. Empty vessels make the most noise: she is writing a book called *Famous People Who Have Met Me*.
12. Desert Island test: would you rather be marooned for the rest of your life on a desert island with: Ma Thatcher, Gwyneth Dunwoody, or Shirley Williams?
13. Shirl wins: anything else, forget it. I'll take my chance on breast-stroking across the Pacific through sharks and barracudas.
14. The soft-focus television image ruled the election: let us have no talk of policies, for fear that they bore the voters.
15. The *Star* in its coarseness fought against Sissera: also the *Sun*, the *Mail*, the *Express*, and others who imagined such a device as they are not able to perform.
16. Some put their trust in the Leader, and some in red plastic roses: but we will remember the name of sweet reason; and look where it got us.
17. How long, O Lord, how long will the Tebbit rage against thy servants like a thicko playground bully, like Dracula, or Boris Karloff growling and whining behind the oak panelling, with everything rotted up and dripping

with mildew: how long will the Healey hurl custard-pies of abuse, and waggle his eyebrows like the Dead Sea Squirrels?

18. How long will haughty, snaff Catherine the Great of Finchley patronize thy servants: how long will the Welsh Windbag bluster and fluster us?

19. Fret not thyself because of the ungody: all the ministerial



- appointments are the worst worst Caligula made his horse a consul, and that is being unfair to horses.
20. O Lord, how they go on, O Lord: to hear Kenneth Baker talk, you would suppose, erroneously, that he has done as much for education as Aristotle and Tom Arnold together.
21. Norman Fowler is a wimp and a bore: and there is really nothing else to say about him.
22. And as for that Roy Hattersley, the Grand Fat Old Man of the main chance.
23. Deliver Israel, O Voter: out of all his troubles.
24. Many options are come about me: fat bulls of Biffen close me in on every side.
25. Nigel Lawson doth outweigh me: and that Bryan Gould is too smooth by half.
26. My Foot standeth right, or it may be left: I will praise the Voter on *Panorama*.
27. A poll is counted but a vain thing to save a man: neither shall it deliver any man by its temporary whim.
28. But now at least, at last the Dimbles cease from boring; and Sir Robin interrupteth the Day like an impertinent Jack Russell no more.
29. Thy servants can get on with the agreeable business of England in June: for what man is he that would fail to see good days?
30. One day we shall elect a decent government: but in the meantime the rascals and rascapollons had better watchit. Selah.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Dogging the doomsters



Chesterton: demonstrating the fallaciousness of prophecy

In the Introduction to *The Napoleon of Notting Hill*, Chesterton discoursed upon the game of Cheating the Prophet — a game which the common people, in every age, have played with great skill and evident enjoyment, especially when it comes to the prophets' technique of taking something that is happening now and insisting that it will inevitably go on happening until it swallows up the world. Thus,

Tolstoy and the Humanitarians said that the world was growing more merciful, and therefore no one would ever desire to kill. And Mr Mick not only became a vegetarian, but at length declared vegetarianism doomed ("shedding", as he called it finely, "the green blood of the silent animals"), and predicted that men in a better age would live on nothing but salt. And then came the pamphlet from Oregon (where the thing was tried), the pamphlet called "Why should Salt suffer?" and there was more trouble.

I was reminded of that passage when I saw a massive advertisement in *The Bookseller* — four pages on shiny paper — for a forthcoming book by Peter Jay and Michael Stewart. It is called *Apocalypse 2000*, a merry enough theme, made all the merrier by the sub-title, "Economic breakdown and the suicide of democracy 1989-2000".

At that point, I buttered another slice of toast and looked forward to an enjoyable few minutes. I felt like the members of Amos Starkadder's congregation of the Quivering Brethren when, brandishing his poker ("To put us in mind of hell fire"), he yelled "Ye're all damned!"

An expression of lively interest and satisfaction passed over the faces of the Brethren, and there was a general re-arranging of arms and legs, as though they wanted to sit as comfortably as possible while listening to the bad news.

The news is certainly bad enough. I'm happy to say. Beginning the year after next, we can look forward to "The most awesome future history yet" (I think there's something wrong with the grammar of that sentence, but I can't quite put my finger on it), which, the authors promise, will include the following:

In Europe, a neo-Hitler figure emerging to impose on the EEC his vision of a

third economic and military superpower. In the United States, a man of reason and vigour took over the Presidency, but was displaced by a right-wing religious megalomaniac. In the Far East, Western consumerism clashed fatally with traditional virtues, and in the Soviet Union, several

dilemmas collided.

I must say that Russia's fate ("several dilemmas collided") seems a bit of a letdown after the exciting things the rest of us have been promised, but cheer up: "The result was apocalyptic: complete economic breakdown, and the disappearance of democracy."

"Ye're all damned!" I should say so:

Britain... unemployment approaches 5 million... millions face eviction... public services grind to a halt (I thought that had already happened, but never mind)... the police refuse to patrol the streets... civil war rages in Northern Ireland... in North London, paratroops are brought in to restore order, and hundreds die (that's Brent, I suppose, but why paratroops? isn't the SAS gun-ho enough?)... United States... a new dollar crisis... the ghettos explode... drug profits finance guerrilla armies... the rich cover in fortresses... Japan... communism and nationalist armies do battle with each other and with the riot police... the suicide rate soars... Other countries... India sweeps through Africa... AIDS breaks up into separate warring states... In Paris, the Musée d'Orsay is occupied by militants who make demands that the Cabinet has no option but to concede (what do you suppose they will be threatening — to burn the Manet's?)... in Germany... the Right has plans to strike back...

The first thought that came to mind after all that was O-o-er. The second was that if Mr Jay and Mr Stewart felt inclined to rebuke me for commenting on their book from the advertising alone, without waiting for publication, I shall reply that they have reviewed the future of the world at considerable length (256pp) before it has been published, and a right panning they seem to have given it, too. But whence comes this repre-

hensible impulse, on my part, to giggle? After all, a lot of terrible things are happening in the world at this moment, without waiting for 1989, let alone 2000. It is not impossible that there will one day be civil war in Northern Ireland, nor that AIDS will spread through Africa; nor that even more Japanese should disembowel themselves than do already, nor even that the frightful fate predicted for the Soviet Union, in which "several dilemmas collide", may come to pass. But I doubt it why?

Well, as William of Occam used to murmur as he shaved, "*Entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem*". We can be sure that awful things will happen in the future; but we cannot possibly say which things, and there is a reason for that. If I drop a brick out of the window, it will fall to the ground; at least, if it doesn't. Newton is in for a nasty shock. But that is because there are no considerations involved other than the brick and gravity. The moment we move out of such one-to-one correspondences and into the real world, all certainty, indeed all probability, vanishes.

For any of the Jay-Stewart horrors to become reality, let alone all of them, scores — probably hundreds — of separate events and trends and conditions must all come together, at the right time, in the right place, amid the right weather. If we are to get to a point at which, in the United



L.I. Utley  
Thatcher's del  
to Powell



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## REALISTIC CHANGES

Sweeping though the Conservatives' victory was, it was accompanied by reservations on the part of the voters which were far more clear cut than is usual when a party wins on this scale.

The nation judged the Labour Party unfit for government and would not put at risk the new point of departure established for British politics during the Thatcher years. Yet the opinion polls and the views expressed whenever individual voters had a chance to question politicians left no doubt that on three issues the electorate remains dissatisfied with the Government and expects it to do better: unemployment and the dereliction of inner cities, health, and education. Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet changes are a response to these complaints.

Central to the new appointments, is the move of Lord Young and Mr Kenneth Clarke from the Department of Employment to that of Trade and Industry. As Employment Secretary, Lord Young has been inventive and energetic in producing schemes for preparing people for work by training facilities and for starting them in employment. Mrs Thatcher has praised him in the past by saying that whereas others brought her problems, he brought solutions, and the revival of employment in the northern cities and in Scotland and Wales is the solution the government most urgently requires. The need now is to concentrate on generating economic enterprise in the inner cities not by pumping impressive sounding sums of public money into them and hoping something comes of it, but by encouraging the move of private and public capital to them.

So far as education is concerned, Mrs Thatcher already has a new Education Secretary in Mr Kenneth Baker who has proved both energetic and capable of fresh thinking. But the questions raised about education during the election show that clarification of the details of his new proposals is a matter of some urgency.

At the Department of Health and Social Security it was important there should be a change of Minister. Mr Norman Fowler, who now moves to Employment, had concentrated largely on finding new money as his solution to the shortcomings of the National Health Service. It is now essential to look at its structural problems which are the heart of the matter and to do so must be the principal job of the new Secretary at the DHSS, Mr John Moore.

He is a relatively untried Cabinet Minister

with only a brief period at the Transport Department, but he has a reputation for efficiency and his lack of experience in the field of health may be the best stimulus for fresh thinking. Most people have some experience of what is wrong in the NHS, from over-long waiting lists to over-worked and tired doctors. Ministers may blame this on NHS management rather than on the level of funding, but as the paymasters of the NHS it is for the Government to see that its structure is efficient.

For the rest the Cabinet changes are notable for the departure of Lord Hailsham, Mr Norman Tebbit, and Mr John Biffen, and for the return of Mr Cecil Parkinson to Trade and Industry. Lord Hailsham's retirement at the age of 79 ends a long and distinguished career but as he himself has said, he would probably have done the same thing in Mrs Thatcher's place. Mr Biffen's departure is the natural consequence of his disposition to let the world know that he would be happy to dilute Thatcherite thinking when things got rough for the government in the last Parliament.

The saddest departure is Mr Tebbit's for the family reasons which command general respect. He has played a great part in the Thatcher revolution and at his best was well able to put across why it was for the public good. His work as Conservative Party chairman goes on and as a Minister who has gone to the backbenches without any political differences with his former colleagues, or grievances, he will be heard with special attention.

Mr Parkinson's return is a mark not only of Mrs Thatcher's confidence in him but in herself in the hour of her victory, since she would have liked to bring him back sooner. She is politically at home with him and values his advice. At the Energy Department his entrepreneurial skill will be needed for the important programme which will certainly include electricity privatization and ought also to include privatization of the coal mines. He has an important job to make sure the consumer of electricity is better protected than has been the case for British Telecom consumers. His presentational skill will also be valuable to allay the post-Chernobyl public misgivings over essential nuclear power.

All in all these are realistic changes which are directed at the right priorities - finding practical solutions for clear and defined problems.

## SEARCH FOR STABILITY

Italians are going to the polls to elect their 51st government since the war. The clear-cut result achieved in Britain on Thursday, however, is unlikely to be replicated in Italy which has long furnished an example of proportional representation at its most paralyzing. The casting of votes is only the prelude to a protracted round of bargaining among the country's dozen political parties.

Given the compromises on policy and government posts that will inevitably be made, it is tempting to conclude that the election will do no more than provide a slightly updated political map of Italy in all its diversity. One of the more honest promises heard during the campaign was made by former prime minister and defence minister, Signor Giovanni Spadolini of the small Republican Party. He said he "excluded nothing" after the elections. His sentiments have been echoed by many of his compatriots, who question whether their vote really matters.

Despite apparent apathy among voters, however, there is a slim chance that this Italian election might be different. Over the past three and a half years, under the leadership of a Socialist Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy has experienced its longest post-war period of stable government. Moreover, until the five-party coalition started to disintegrate amid mutual recriminations by Socialists and Christian Democrats three months ago, there was every sign that Italians liked it.

For that short interval, Italy was able to cast off the aura of hopeless confusion which had always cloaked its politics in the eyes of the world. Its economy grew stronger; inflation fell. Italians rejoiced at the news that they were more prosperous than their old rivals, the British (though fluctuations in the exchange rate made that judgement questionable). Italy began to enjoy a new authority within the EEC.

## A CASE FOR TAX CUTS

An overall majority for the Conservatives of 101 provides an unequivocal endorsement of the Government's economic strategy. Notwithstanding the Conservatives' new policies on education and housing it was the old staples that dominated the campaign - defence, the unions, the economy. And on those issues the Tories won.

The election result does, however, raise some strategic economic issues. As Mrs Thatcher conceded to party workers even before the counting had finished there is still much to be done to improve life and prospects in the inner cities. Support for a Conservative Party with its heartlands in the South East has crumbled still further in Scotland and Wales.

It is important that the Government's reaction to these challenges is imaginative and properly thought out rather than a Pavlovian attempt to spend its way out of trouble. The solution to Tory weakness in Scotland does not lie in continuing to protect Scottish workers from the economic facts of life by keeping open the Ravensraig steel plant or by increasing still further the level of public spending per head in Scotland above that in England. Nor is the answer to inner city decay increasing the level of rate support grant for left-wing dominated councils whose main interest is in sectional politics rather than providing voters with a decent level of services. The answers lie in the more painful business of changing institutions to allow more choice, more competition, more incentives and a more effective use of resources.

For the time being there is still a strong case for applying more of the fruits of economic growth to bringing down taxes than increasing public spending. Government borrowing has now been reduced to a level at which the burden of national debt will gradually fall even if it is no longer eroded by inflation, so the fiscal imbalance with which the Government was confronted in 1979 is no longer a problem. But tax rates are not yet low enough to turn Britain from a tax-avoiding economy into an entrepreneurial one. The cuts in top rates overseas, particularly in the US, provide a powerful argument for bringing down top rates further in this country too, especially if a measure of tax reform can be achieved at the same time by removing reliefs and broadening the tax base.

The important thing is to see that that money is spent in the most effective way. Greater efficiency may involve more contracting out; it may mean greater use of the price mechanism to allocate resources better - in other words charging for a wider range of services while subsidising those who cannot afford to pay; it may mean or further improvements in NHS management. Whatever the combination of measures the Government must avoid the bind it has got into in the past with the local authorities when a ceiling on spending has been used as a substitute for a policy to ensure that public funds are used efficiently.

## Search for settlement in Sri Lanka

From Mr Tilak E. Gooneratne  
Sir, Your thoughtful editorial of June 3 on the Sri Lanka crisis has been proved right by subsequent developments.

It is obvious that India cannot be trusted to be an honest broker in the settlement of the domestic dispute in Sri Lanka, any more than a third party deeply suspected of exacerbating a rift in a marriage can be expected to produce a lasting reconciliation. Yet it is essential to end for ever a tragedy that continues to bring death and serious injury to thousands of innocent Tamils and Sinhalese.

It is likely that Sri Lanka's appeal for the intervention of SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation) countries will be ineffective. It is equally likely that the Soviet Union, which wants India's collaboration in its collective security plan for Asia, will block a Security Council discussion. The offers of assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat have not proved acceptable to either India or Sri Lanka.

Britain, with its deep knowledge and concern for Sri Lanka and India, should have proved a welcome party to any negotiations, but India again is likely to object to the inclusion of a single country far removed from the region to enable it to coerce Sri Lanka into accepting a settlement aimed at furthering India's strategic interests in the Indian Ocean.

The Colombo Plan nations, which include the countries of South Asia and some of the Commonwealth countries like Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, perhaps provide the best forum in which an informal but frank and friendly discussion

can take place to prepare the ground for negotiations, and reconstruction of the areas under dispute.

Yours faithfully,  
TILAK E. GOONERATNE  
(President, Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in S and SE Asia (1964-65)),  
178 Warwick Avenue,  
Little Venice, W9,  
June 12.

From Mr J. Ladislav  
Sir, Your editorial comment questioning the humanitarian mission undertaken by Rajiv Gandhi, who has been deeply involved in the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka since he became Prime Minister, is unfair.

The current initiative by the Indian Government is based on the Sri Lankan Government's acceptance of the need to involve a mediator. What type of action the arbitrator takes surely must depend on whether or not the parties involved are genuine in their approach to the problem in hand, taking into consideration the human sufferings and the destruction of life and property.

If the Western world had acted impartially and reacted quickly to the massacres of Hitler, millions of Jews would have escaped the gas chambers. If America can do it in Grenada and Tanzania in Uganda then India, which has close ties with the Tamils of Sri Lanka, should be seen as helping that country to solve an ethnic problem.

Yours faithfully,  
J. LADISLAV (Secretary, East London and Essex Tamil Association),  
3 Gaymore Road,  
Clayhall,  
Ilford, Essex,  
June 8.

## On the waiting list

From Mr T. C. B. Dehn

Sir, Your report today (June 8) stated that NHS operating lists were being delayed or cancelled because consultant surgeons were "moonlighting" in private hospitals and were unobtainable when needed in the operating theatre. This is highly inaccurate and represents an unacceptable slur on the vast majority of surgeons.

I write on behalf of 30 doctors and nurses in surgical departments of this hospital whose total employment in the NHS exceeds 395 years. The junior doctor whom you quote is a general practice trainee who has been on the General Medical Register for less than three years and whose

experience of matters surgical must, perforce, be limited.

In our experience the majority of consultant surgeons work far in excess of their contractual obligations to the NHS and if they worked to their contracted terms the NHS surgical services would be brought to a standstill within a matter of weeks. Unavailability of consultant staff is, in our view, an extremely rare cause of cancellation of NHS operations.

We deplore your report, which does nothing to reflect the overwhelming commitment to the NHS of surgical staff, both consultant and junior alike.  
Yours faithfully,  
T. C. B. DEHN,  
John Radcliffe Hospital,  
Headington,  
Oxford.

## Pensioners' legal aid

From Mr R. M. Napier

Sir, As a solicitor practising in a northern industrial town it has been my concern for many years past that pensioners almost invariably fail to qualify for legal aid notwithstanding their low income. The reason for this is that whilst the income limits for the grant of legal aid are set very high, the capital limits are very low.

Most pensioners tend to have cash put on one side for a rainy day which clearly is needed if, for example, they should be met with a bill for house repairs during the 15 or 20 years many people can now expect to live after retirement.

When the legal aid scheme was first started the ratio of permitted capital to annual income was in the order of 3:1. Today, by reason

of the reluctance of successive governments to allow an increase in the permitted level of capital whilst providing for annual increases in the level of income, the situation has become completely reversed with a ratio now of about 1:3. There would need to be something in the order of an increase of nine times in the permitted level of capital to restore the original position.

Pensioners have the problem that once their capital is spent they are unlikely to be able to replenish it. It is high time the capital limits were increased or that some differential limits could be applied in the case of pensioners.

Yours faithfully,  
R. M. NAPIER,  
Albion Napier & Co.,  
20 Bold Street,  
Warrington, Cheshire,  
June 8.

## Safety at sea

From Mr J. A. H. Poffett

Sir, Commander Wall, in your issue of June 8, very properly draws attention to the importance of stability in roll-on, roll-off ferry ships and goes on to infer that the Herald of Free Enterprise was deficient in metacentric height.

However, we should consider a ship's stability in both the intact normal operating condition and in the damaged condition - that is, after some water has been admitted into parts of the ship normally dry. In the general run of large ships the damage has to be severe before flooding destroys stability completely; capsizing is a rare event.

The point about roll-on ships is that their very concept provides for a large open area - the vehicle deck - where the admission of a modest amount of water can cause a drastic loss of stability. The owner knows (or should know)

this perfectly well, but he aims (or should aim) to operate his vessel in such a way that water is never allowed to enter this space.

Increasing the metacentric height of the intact roll-on would do little to make her safer against capsize, but would make her less comfortable as a sea-boat. The real danger lies in the vast open expanse of the car-deck, and the arrangement of doors that makes it easy for fallible humans to let water into it.

In the roll-on the effects of such errors can be mitigated by subdividing the car-deck. The price will be an increase in cost and weight, and some slowing down in cargo working. Will the operator pay? The history of safety at sea since Pimmsoll suggests that he will - when obliged by legislation.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES PAFFETT,  
1 Chestnut Avenue,  
Chichester, West Sussex,  
June 9.

## Church and State

From Canon Eric James

Sir, It is ironic that Mark Sauter, recently appointed Bishop of Birmingham, should have written

(Church and State, Hodder and Stoughton, 1984):

"It is plainly wrong that the chief pastors of the flock of Christ, the successors of the Apostles, should be appointed by the Crown. Whether the Crown be the Queen herself, or the Queen as advised by her Prime Minister, after consultation with the Church, makes no essential difference. . . . I do not object only to the fact that the Prime Minister is seen as free to choose between two names submitted to her. . . . I object most of all to the fact that the Crown, in any sense, has the last word."

Recent events - not only in Birmingham - have made it more clear than ever that the Church must be free and be seen to be free. It is urgent now that the General Synod of the Church of England should face the simple question: "Do you believe that the Crown, in any sense, should have the last word?"

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC JAMES, Director,  
Christian Action,  
St Peter's House,  
308 Kennington Lane, SE11,  
June 9.

## Signs and portents

From Mr Alastair Singleton

Sir, On a recent visit to my university town I was struck by a change in the signboard outside an erstwhile haunt.

In the 1970s The Volunteer sported a stirring sign of a light infantryman with musket and shako. Now the picture is of a medical volunteer with an African child.

Rather a tasteful and sensitive reflection, I think, of the changing values in our society.  
Yours etc,  
ALASTAIR SINGLETON,  
Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires,  
Boulevard de Constance,  
77305 Fontainebleau Cedex,  
France,  
June 2.

## Myths and facts on population rise

From the Director of The Responsible Society

Sir, Your editorial on the population explosion (May 26) and the correspondence which has ensued (May 30, June 3) illustrates how hard it is to lay to rest the popular myth of pseudo-science.

In spite of the fact that all modern research into the inter-relationship between population and development has tended to emphasise the positive effects of the economy of population growth, you continue to repeat the unsubstantiated claim that "over-population" is impeding economic progress in the Third World.

Why should this be assumed to be the case when the most rapid period of population growth in Western Europe - between the middle of the 18th century and the middle of the 20th century - was accompanied by the most rapid rise in living standards?

It is an old truism that the industrial revolution made population growth possible and the industrial revolution necessary.

Your claim that "population rises in inverse proportion to the capacity of society to sustain it" is self-evidently false. There would be no population growth in a society which was genuinely too poor or backward to support more people, as a rising mortality rate would prevent it.

At a time when nostalgia for the 1960s pervades the media it is greatly to be hoped that we will soon be able to lay to rest some of the quaint intellectual fallacies of that era.

Yours sincerely,  
S. E. ELLISON, Director,  
The Responsible Society,  
Wicken,  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire,  
June 10.

From Mr John M. McLean  
Sir, Professor Winston suggests (June 3) that legislation to halt a certain type of human embryo research will prevent the development of safer, more efficient, methods of contraception. He identifies quite specifically the relevant research material as those embryos "produced as a by-product of in-vitro fertilization treatments which cannot be used for the infertility treatment of the couples concerned".

With live birth rates of less than 10 per cent for couples entering IVF programmes (Second Report of the Voluntary Licensing Authority, 1987) and the facility to freeze spare embryos for subsequent transfer in the event of initial failure, few IVF units, and even fewer infertile couples, would consider it appropriate to use such embryos for research.

Experimentation upon human embryos, whatever the objective, necessitates their creation specifically for research purposes. This proposal surely cannot be countenanced by any civilised society.  
Yours sincerely,  
J. M. McLEAN,  
University of Manchester,  
Department of Cell and Structural Biology,  
Stopford Building,  
Oxford Road,  
Manchester 13.

## Home and school

From Mr Adrian Ingham  
Sir, The National Foundation for Education Research study of science education (report, June 5) is by no means the first to point up the very strong correlation between home background and school performance. What it additionally indicates is that there is a cycle of deprivation involving some pupils which is very hard for schools, in isolation, to break.

The gulf between the culture of schools and the home circumstances of thousands of schoolchildren vitiates any possibility of making more equal the opportunities available to all children.

The cycle can and must be broken, however. There are no panaceas, but significant advances can be made by those schools which consider parents to be partners in their enterprise. At the primary level, the evidence is manifest that attempts to involve parents in the learning of their children, to collaborate with them on a basis of equality, can reap great rewards. The rewards are produced in all areas, with all kinds of children and parents, and against a backdrop of all manner of economic circumstances.

The "type of school" may have accounted for "only 0.5 per cent of the variation" in this study. Had the nature of the relationship between school and home been examined there may have been some other, equally interesting, results.  
Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN INGHAM,  
23 Elm Drive,  
North Harrow, Middlesex,  
June 8.

## Honours even?

From Mr James Pilditch

Sir, So Militant has a cricket team (Diary, June 2). Doesn't that rather stump ILEA who, believing cricket to be a wicked competitive sport, are letting the pitches of London schools run to seed?

The answer for Militant is to show fraternal respect by letting everyone score the same or, perhaps more to their taste, to see no one scores at all.  
Yours sincerely,  
JAMES PILDITCH,  
Hotel Algonquin,  
59 West 44th Street,  
New York, NY 10036,  
June 3.

From the Director of the Centre for Actuarial Statistics

Sir, When Dr G. C. L. Bertram wrote (May 30) that quality of life and quantity of life are "largely antagonistic" he seemed to ignore the ageing of the population which is now increasingly a concern in developed countries. This is partly a consequence of a welcome fall in mortality levels, but is largely a result of a continued low level of fertility, well below the level required for replacement of the population in Western Europe, North America and Japan.

Of the Western European countries only Ireland now has a level of fertility that exceeds a TFR (total period fertility rate) of 2.1, often regarded as the level required for a human population to replace itself.

With an increasing proportion of elderly people, the burden of the aged, which includes the cost of much of the health service as well as the cost of pensions, weighs more heavily on those gainfully employed, especially when, as now, we also have many unemployed. The need to reduce the cost of the State earnings-related pension scheme in the context of this unfavourable demographic trend was a powerful motive for the recent Government initiative to reduce the benefits provided by this scheme.

Perhaps, however, Dr Bertram is confident that a satisfactory quality of life is attainable for those living on a modest pension. Yours faithfully,

PATRICK CARROLL, Director,  
Centre for Actuarial Statistics,  
35 Canonbury Road, N1.

**ON THIS DAY**  
JUNE 15 1942  
A raid carried out on Cologne during the night of May 30-31 involved for the first time more than 1,000 bombers, which arrived at the rate of one every six seconds for an hour and a half

**GREAT DEVASTATION IN COLOGNE**  
**250 WORKS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED**  
Detailed interpretation of reconnaissance photographs shows that the damage resulting from the 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne is immeasurably greater than anything yet done to any German city, states the Air Ministry News Service. Not only are large areas of the centre of the city devastated, involving the destruction of public and administrative buildings and business premises, but industrial and residential property in suburban areas has been seriously damaged by fire and high explosives.  
Apart from the devastation extending over approximately 300 acres in the centre of the city, areas of particularly severe damage are seen in the western suburbs and in the industrial districts on the east bank. It is estimated that over 250 factory buildings and workshops have been either destroyed or seriously damaged. A feature of the raid was the amount of damage done to the railway communications, causing serious, if only temporary, interruption of traffic.  
Buildings immediately adjacent to the south-eastern wall of the cathedral are gutted. There is no photographic evidence of damage to the cathedral, although the damage to the adjoining buildings suggests that some minor damage may have occurred.  
Among the more important buildings destroyed or seriously damaged are the police headquarters, the railway inspection and administration offices, the post office administrative buildings, the city water and electricity works, and Mulheim railway station, where it is probable that five tracks have been affected.  
Many of the factories known to have been destroyed or damaged are named by the Air Ministry, with the extent of the damage stated. Others are identified. These are types of work in which some of them were engaged: steel rolling, oil storage, chemical products storage, sheet iron, electric magnets, rubber, machinery, engineering, blast furnaces and chemicals, tyres, rolling-stock, U-boat engines, machine tools and undercarriages. . . .  
One works was almost entirely destroyed; 20 buildings are destroyed in another; 12 burnt out at a third. . . .  
**250,000 EVACUATED**  
From Our Special Correspondent  
French frontier, June 14  
Official reports reaching Vichy from Paris state that authentic facts about the appalling devastation caused in Cologne by the R.A.F. raids on the Rhineland were furnished by Abetz, the German Ambassador, in discussions with his immediate collaborators in the middle of last week.  
He said that the damage was so extensive that, instead of the figure of 140,000 persons evacuated which had originally been estimated it had now been found that it must exceed 250,000 out of a total population of 760,000. . . .















# Millions of Italians witnessed the miracle of water turning into a tropical fruit drink.

## For Cadbury Schweppes it was just another piece of market management.

It all happened a few years ago on the site of a natural spring.

Cadbury Schweppes formed a partnership with an Italian mineral water and soft drinks company whose factory was built there.

This is the story of how new brands were born and why the partnership has been such a success.

### The Italian renaissance.

Italians consume soft drinks with a fervour that they normally reserve for pasta. But with

over 400,000 retail outlets, the market is very fragmented.

High distribution costs – further inflated by the elongated lie of the land – mean vast quantities must be sold to achieve healthy profit levels. This represented a major problem for the premium priced but low volume Cadbury Schweppes range of mixers.

For profitable operations

a new, creative alternative had to be found to the traditional manufacturing approach.

So in 1983 Cadbury Schweppes entered into a highly innovative partnership.

### Marriage Italian Style.

The chosen partner was San Benedetto in Scorzé, near Venice, the proud possessor of the largest soft drinks factory in the world.

This state-of-the-art industrial site is capable of a herculean output of more than 600m litres p.a.

Employing this one colossus as opposed to a few standard sites would ordinarily result in huge distribution problems. Not for these Venetians. They overcame this by shrewdly distributing through a network of wholesalers.

This strategy, plus a fixation with driving down manufacturing costs, has led to San Benedetto achieving the enviable position of the lowest cost producer in the Italian market.

The marriage between the companies was no one-sided affair, though.

Schweppes' contribution to the union was the portfolio of famous premium brands that San Benedetto lacked. This remarkable Anglo-Italian alliance now boasted an organisation and product range to be reckoned with.

### In Venice, profits are rising.

The icing on the wedding cake was Schweppes' creation of a range of drinks specifically tailored for the Italian palate.

A triumvirate of Tropical Dry, Lemon Dry and Grapefruit Dry was introduced.

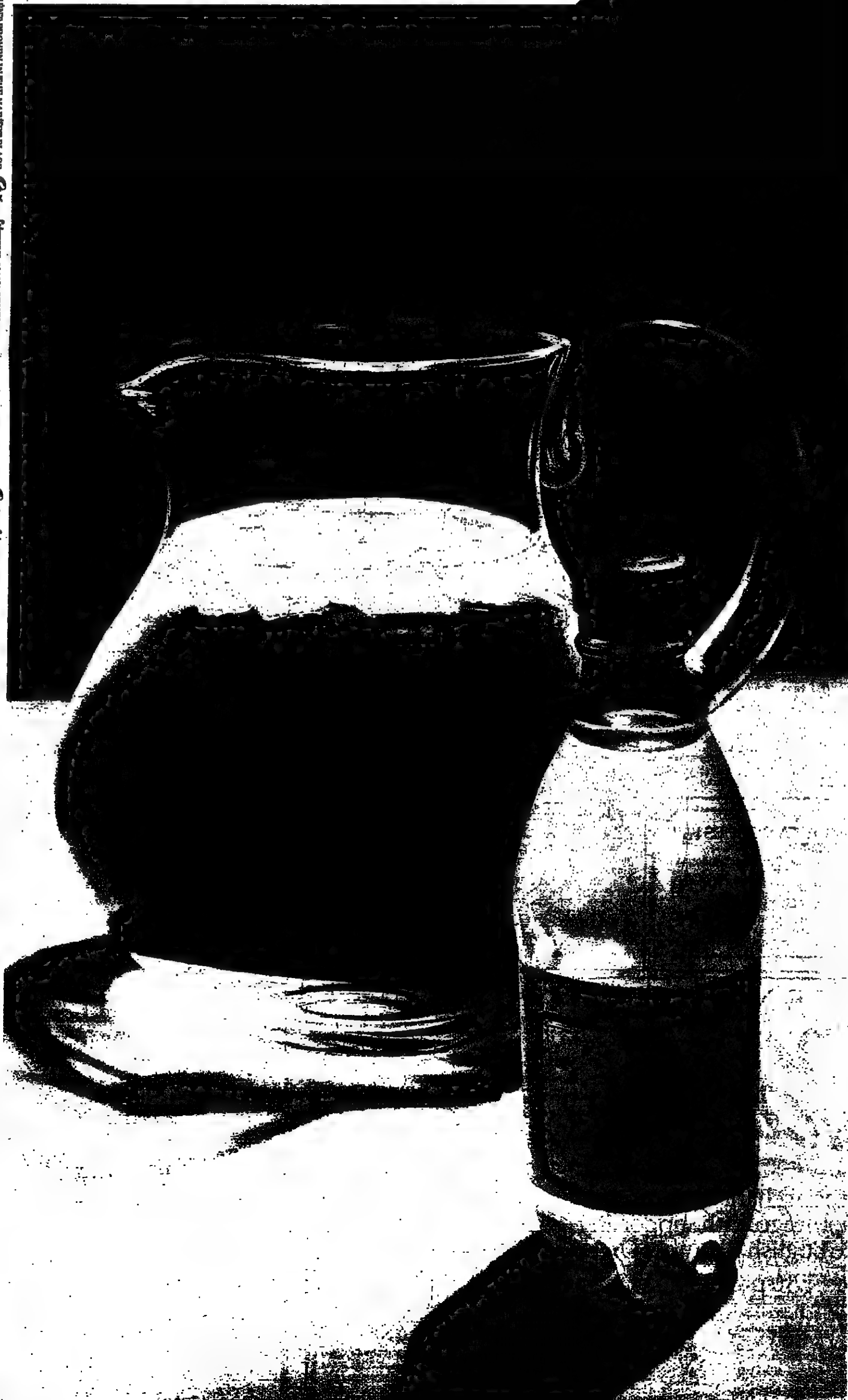
Their launch in 1985 was aided by an award-winning TV campaign. And rewarded by a very responsive Italian public.

This highly original approach to a franchise operation has meant good things for all concerned. Since 1983 sales have increased from 9m litres to 26m litres.

As Chief Executive Dominic Cadbury says, "This is just one example of the many innovative partnerships we are initiating throughout the world. In every instance the basic goal is to make the company's brand assets work harder for our shareholders".

**Cadbury Schweppes**

MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE



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## THE ARTS

## Back to politics

Now the deed is done, television drama was able to get back to politics without all the carry-on of recent weeks: old hams going over the top, flashy camerawork and meticulously emotive music. ITV, though, still balanced the propaganda.

First we had Brian Finch's *Flying Lady* with Frank Windsor.

## TELEVISION

Now the deed is done, television drama was able to get back to politics without all the carry-on of recent weeks: old hams going over the top, flashy camerawork and meticulously emotive music. ITV, though, still balanced the propaganda.

In the first languidly intriguing episode of Roger Marshall's thriller *Floodgate* the Tories, however, got it in the neck — or rather the nose, as the coke-snorting Cabinet Minister took an independent line through a £20 note and dropped dead. Our doctor hero (Philip Sayer) diagnosed his habit from a twitchy political interview. Of course, since he was only an actor, the Minister seemed normal and relaxed compared with many real politicians who stick rolled banknotes only in their pockets.

The more controlled performances of Equity members were brilliantly demonstrated in *Ghosts* (BBC2), with Judi Dench and Michael Gambon showing customary mastery, ably complemented by Kenneth Branagh and Natasha Richardson who revealed shades of her mother, Vanessa Redgrave. Only the delightful Freddie Jones as Engstrand allowed himself the occasional politician's indulgence in his performance.

Andrew Hislop

In a move that took everyone by surprise, Maurice Béjart has signed a contract to transfer his Ballet of the 20th Century this summer from Brussels to Lausanne. When the news broke on Saturday emissaries of the Belgian cabinet and of France's Minister of Culture, M. Léotard, had followed Béjart to Russia, where his company is on tour, to persuade him to remain in Belgium or to choose France as his new base. Their attempts came too late.

The seeds of a crisis were sown a few years back when Gérard Mortier took charge of the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, succeeding Maurice Huisman. It was Huisman who, with help from Stephen Arlen (then administrator of Sadler's Wells Opera), first invited Béjart to Brussels in 1959 to stage *Le Sacre du printemps*. From this beginning Béjart and Huisman built up one of the

## Show on the road

The sensational ballet-master Maurice Béjart (right), discontented with his long-time base in Brussels, is moving to Switzerland, and not even the efforts of governments are going to stop him: John Percival reports

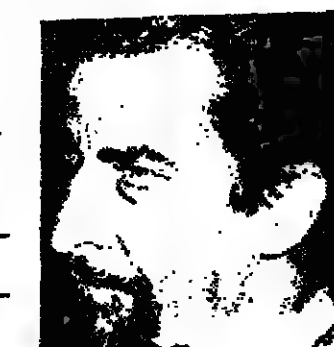
world's largest and most successful dance companies, based at the Monnaie but spending most of its time touring internationally.

A measure of their reputation is the fact that the climax of their present Russian tour will be a gala given jointly with the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad on June 27, to be televised live in Russia and abroad.

Béjart's company received its subvention from the Belgian government through the Monnaie. M. Mortier made no secret of his preference for opera. He has complained that the ballet took too large a share of the theatre's budget and proposed to reduce the allowance next season. Béjart in reply publicly disclosed details of the ballet company's costings and

claimed that their earnings abroad brought the theatre a large income.

Once the dispute between the two men became known in this way, several countries offered Béjart a new home, among them Italy and France. But Switzerland moved fastest thanks to the intervention of a Lausanne businessman, Philippe Braunschweig.



He and his wife, a former dancer, were the founders of the Prix de Lausanne, one of the most highly regarded of international ballet contests, which every year offers scholarships for gifted young dancers. Braunschweig and Béjart had already announced another competition starting in Lausanne next year, for young choreographers. This involves engaging a leading

ballet company for a month each year for the contestants to work with, and Béjart's company was to be the first.

With this start, Braunschweig within one week persuaded the Swiss government and the Canton of Vaud to find the money to support the company for the whole year and to grant work permits for the entire company *en bloc* in spite of the general Swiss reluctance to accept workers from abroad.

For Béjart the advantages are independence, a subvention in one of the world's safest cultures and the benefit of Swiss laws, which make strikes illegal and thus prevent disruption of his work. For Switzerland, which already has three well-reputed but modest ballet companies in Basle, Geneva and Zurich, the gain is to step up from that level of reputation into the world class among dance companies.

## Perfectly balanced casting

## OPERA

## Cosi fan tutte Glyndebourne

the vulgar world outside. When the "Albanians" do arrive it is a positive invasion.

Hall and his excellent new conductor, Lothar Zagrosek, current Music Director of the Paris Opera, insist that each number makes its dramatic point. Ferrando's "Un aura amorosa" can be just an excuse for some pretty tenorizing, here it leaves Don Alfonso pondering that he may well have lost the day. In the following crucial scene, all too often cut in performance, he turns to Despina for help, which is given on a strict understanding of commercial reward. No shortage of cash about, comes Alfonso's reassurance: "Son richissimi". The point is made also in Guglielmo's earlier aria "Rivolgete a lui", included here but chopped by Mozart in favour of the more frivolous "Non siate ritrosi" when he thought the opera was getting a bit long. No frivolity at Glyndebourne.

This is a deeply serious comedy of manners as the pairs of lovers play with emotion like children given a highly dangerous chemistry set. The fripperies sometimes associated with *Così* are out: no parades, no cascading pots of flowers, scarce a view of the Bay of Naples. The interior of the house where the sisters live is kept fairly dark to exclude not only the sunlight but, by implication, much of

Exactly half the cast return to their roles and appear on the new Glyndebourne recording of *Così* to be reviewed on Saturday week (EMI CDS 7 47737 8). Claudio Desderi's Alfonso is not the conventional puppet-master but quite an anxious man who sees that things could go wrong — the straw hat set a jaunty Chevalier angle, Desderi is careful not to put too much pressure on it. Lillian Watson's Despina is no soubrette and her soprano is now possibly a bit full for the part, so she plays it as a worldly woman out to make every penny while her wits and her looks still last. Dore Dussing's Guglielmo is the man most likely to resist the buffets and his baritone, especially in "Rivolgete", remains fresh and accurate.

Of the trio of newcomers Gabriele Fontana gave the outstanding performance as Fiordiligi. She is a natural actress, switching from the adolescent pining session of the Act I finale to the contrition of the Rondo, "Per pietà", which was magnificently sung. Isobel Buchanan, a one-time Fiordiligi now

turned Dorabella, took time to find her vocal form and then came through, possibly inspired by Miss Fontana, to give a thoroughly feminine and flirtatious portrayal right to the close, where Dorabella is still not quite sure which is the boy for her. Frank Lopardo, on his British debut, was given all Ferrando's arias — a lot of music — and delivered them with much vocal grace in a house just the right size for his voice.

Lothar Zagrosek, after a fast-paced and aggressive overture, insisted throughout that this was an opera of subtly changing emotions reflected in an exact score. Tiny elements in the production can be questioned — the introduction of two Venetian maskers to watch the proceedings, some behaviour by Despina — but this is generally Glyndebourne at its best: true music-theatre, pinpoint ensemble playing.

John Higgins

● The Chelsea Opera Group will present Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov*, in English, at the Barbican Centre on June 29. Nicholas Braithwaite conducts and Richard Van Allan sings Boris.

## ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

## Rape of Lucretia Snape Maltings

To launch the fortieth Aldeburgh Festival the choice of opera looked back that length of time to *The Rape of Lucretia*, newly staged with graduate students attending the Britten-Pears School. Their director of singing is Nancy Evans, who alternated with Kathleen Ferrier as Lucretia when Britten's opera was first staged in the former English Opera Group's brief flirtation with Glyndebourne.

So the singers this time had the advantage of a continuing tradition which the festival and the school have jointly built up, and which is reflected in performances of such assurance under the conducting of Stenard Bedford. His approach seemed slow-paced at times, and unduly prolonged in the closing passages, but was often musically moving. From the 12 players who comprise all the orchestra required, he made us wonder again at the skill with which the instrumental colours are deployed to lay bare both the starkness of ancient tragedy and the veil of Christian compassion drawn around it by the solo roles of the Male and Female Chorus.

In the former's line "The pity is that she has so much grace it looks like virtue" is encapsulated the universal tragedy of sordid conquest. Salvatore Chappone, an American tenor, sang it, as he did throughout, with more dramatic than incantatory character, to the work's advantage. He was ably partnered by Adrienne Pieczka, a Canadian soprano, as the Female Chorus, both of them in modern dress to contrast with the more classical drapes and uniforms of the others.

Anne McWatt, also from Canada, overcame a reticent start in the title role to suggest more grandeur than feeling. Her servants were capably sung by Mary Aston from New Zealand as a fresh-voiced Lucia, and the Scottish mezzo Rita Ritchie who had the task of putting youth to the service of age as Bianca, together blaming men for their "cradly to teach us love". That was personified by Simon Eccleslyde as the brutal Terquinius, although his baritone has yet to find the full range of colour in the role. Brian Matthews was a passionate Collatinus and James Ottawa an insinuating Junius.

The opera is staged by Basil Coleman with no great awareness of the different way the operatic subject may be viewed 40 years on, but the effective simplicity of Roger Anderson's stage design, as lit by Roger Weaver, was excellent.

Noël Goodwin

John Marshall's Radio review will appear tomorrow



Star performance: Gabriele Fontana with Frank Lopardo

## ALMEIDA FESTIVAL

## Ligeti Event Union Chapel

purposefulness of the Almeida Ensemble under Oliver Knussen, still makes a droll point.

What of the more serious fare? It is odd how similar much of Ligeti's 1960s pieces sound, with their fastidiously moulded clusters, their neurotic little osinatos, their ethereal textures and portentous gathering-notes (sometimes 60 seconds on the same pitch). The 1967 *Ramifications* for 12 solo strings (six tuned a quarter-tone higher than the others; instant cluster) — a disappointingly wispy piece, despite Chris-

topher van Kampen's endeavours — and the 1961 *Fragment*, which assembles a fearsome array of heavy instruments and then scatters very few notes between them, all received commendable performances. But the inclusion of the superb 1981 *Melodien* showed how far Ligeti later managed to extend his range without sacrificing any of his prized poly-rhythmic sophistication.

Mingled with all this was a parallel exploration, by James Wood and his remarkable New London Chamber Choir, of Ligeti's changing choral preoccupations. The delightful, tongue-twisting miniatures *Eszada*, *Reggel*, composed before the 1956 Revolution, show close kinship with Kodály. Hearing the same Hungarian inflections reworked into a far more complex sound-world in the 1983 *Magyar Értékek* is revelatory. Best of all, however, are the 1982 Hölzerlin settings, *Drei Phantasien*. Here, ingenious technical effects — using 16 virtuoso voices — are employed to develop a compellingly passionate drama, savage and mournful by turns.

Richard Morrison

## Sent up with Wildean fun

"I perceive, sir, that you are an Irish playwright of some 18 dramas, lately arrived from Dublin to here in Leicester by a very old aeroplane, and that you are mighty pleased with some ad-libs which the actors in your new drama have added to the lines you have written for them."

"Correct," he replied; "how do you do it?"

"I observe, sir, I observe. Your accent marks down your town of origin quite clearly. Your eye is glassy and your skin pale, from which I deduce you have just flown in on the infamous Dublin to Leicester aeroplane known as..."

"The vomit Comet" he interrupted.

"Exactly so. And while I observed you watching the actors rehearse your drama *The Mask of Moriarty*, which I know to have been performed already at the Dublin Festival, you laughed loudest at one or two jokes of the sort which actors are prone to inject after two weeks of rehearsing a comedy, simply to remind themselves that they once found it all very funny."



"And the 18 dramas, sir?"

"The Times cuttings library, sir, is still the foremost in the world."

At which point it would be fairest to note that Hugh Leonard's play about Holmes and Watson, *The Mask of Moriarty*, which opens at the Haymarket, Leicester, tomorrow, has none of the leaden pastiche above, but, on the evidence of rehearsal, zips along at a terrific pace, with a wicked eye for sending up the old pair, a vivid imagination for strange and decadent settings, and a style of humour which owes much to the elegant inversions of Oscar Wilde. Unfortunately, it is easiest to call it an "affectionate spoof", but it has none of the undergraduate humour that that label implies.

Leonard replies: "It is affectionate. I would never do what Gene Wilder did in his film *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* and *Smarter Brother*,

Chris Peachment meets the author and dramatist Hugh Leonard, whose *The Mask of Moriarty* opens at the Haymarket in Leicester tomorrow night

Leonard: a wicked eye

which had no real liking for the original characters. The best thing I found was having the two there to build on. I wrote an introduction in the Dublin production's programme explaining that I had saved an old woman from falling under a bus and she had taken me to her flat in Muswell Hill, where it transpired that she was Watson's sole surviving daughter. She showed me all her effects and memorabilia, which included this story about how Watson had been nagging Holmes endlessly about his cocaine habit, and so Holmes had finally persuaded him to try the stuff. So all of this drama is written by Watson while under the influence. That's why everything is distorted. It's their life seen reflected in a spoon."

*Moriarty* is also one of those plays where "it would be unfair to reveal..."

Suffice it to say that Moriarty also survived the Reichenbach Falls, and the title itself should lead the audience towards the right expectations. What might surprise them however is one appearance of Watson cunningly disguised in the full regalia of Queen Victoria in her later years. "This was one of the few plays where I knew how it was going to end," says Leonard, "simply because it is a thriller and I had to work out who did it. I also knew that I was going to bring on Watson in full drag at one point. When I told the actor in Dublin playing Watson, he visibly winced, but finally said 'Well, make sure it's something pretty'."

One problem for the play when it comes to London will be the attention of the Sherlock Holmes buffs, who may well regard it as sacrilegious. "God, they are deadly. I had to be so careful about dates. Originally I had set it in 1900, but then discovered that Wat-

son was between wives at that point, so had to change it to 1902. They would have come down on that like a ton of bricks." Leonard does however have one good asset in the lugubrious bloodhound features of Geoffrey Palmer, who is his Holmes. "Yes, he has the looks all right. But I really wanted him because, whenever he plays comedy, he always looks like his canary just died."

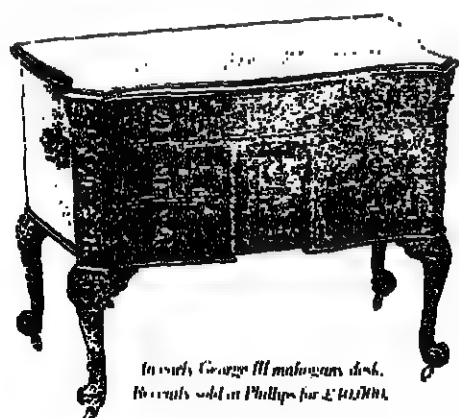
*The Mask of Moriarty* may well be Leonard's last play, at least for the time being, as he plans to concentrate on the sequel to his first volume of autobiography, *Home Before Night*. Since it is about his adolescence, it will be applied called *Out After Dark*. "I prefer writing books. In the theatre it's all leading up to the first night, then it's all over. It's like sudden death. But, with a book, it goes on and on. People even write you letters, which they never do to a playwright; they think that the actors make it up as they go along. Some of the letters are even polite."

At a recent medical check-up, his doctor was speculating on the ethics of whether to tell terminally ill patients that they were dying. She asked Leonard what he would do if he only had three months to live. "I said I would go back on cigarettes and kill Gerry Adams. 'There you are,' she said, 'that's a fair ambition. So it must be all right to tell people.'"

## CHRISTIE'S

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Wednesday 17 June at 7 p.m.  
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH FURNITURE AND SCULPTURE  
Thursday 18 June at 11 a.m.  
IMPORTANT FRENCH FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART (PART II)  
(Part II will take place on Thursday 2 July)  
Thursday 18 June at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
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Thursday 18 June at 2.30 p.m.  
COLLECTION OF NAPOLEONIC ITEMS  
Friday 19 June at 11 a.m.  
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## MONDAY PAGE

# A clash of status symbols?

While Colonel Oliver North's secretary was busy being astonishingly devoted to her boss, her British office cousins were reported to be expensively underemployed. Heather Kirby investigates a secretary's image in the Eighties

The role of the secretary has been under close scrutiny lately. In Washington, the frigate Congressional Inquiry interviewed a young lady who is probably every male's fantasy of the perfect secretary: blonde, beautiful and devoted.

Miss Fawn Hall appears to have so idolized her boss, Colonel Oliver North, that she patiently shredded incriminating documents, stuffed more under her blouse and down her boots to evade detection by White House guards, and efficiently fielded telephone calls from the President, a one-eyed accountant with two aliases and a nervous priest waiting for a package of money.

She made it all sound like a routine part of the job. Over here the Industrial Society has published a survey accusing British management of so underemploying their secretaries that they waste, on average, £5,000 a year. No one could accuse Fawn Hall of being underused.

Secretaries have always had an image problem. The ornithologist who named the snake-eating African bird of prey after them must have had a sense of humour: it struts across the scrub, nose and bottom upwardly mobile, looking busy and bossy. A shorthand typist will call herself a secretary because it gives her status: a manager whose job does not generate enough work will still insist on one for the same reason. She can have more responsibility than many executives, but she can use it as a stepping stone to bigger and better things only if her boss is unselfish enough to encourage her to leave him for her own good. The word implies a partnership with someone, yet the very best ones are ashamed to admit what they do.

Eight years ago Gaye Hudson, 30, was a secretary. Now she is head of the creative department at Burson-Marsteller, a worldwide public relations company, and has 14 people working for her. "A lot of employers don't know how to use secretaries," she says. "They are much more intelligent than they are given credit for. And a lot of secretaries don't know what their job function is because their boss has not bothered to work out a job specification. I have a performance appraisal with my secretary every year when we sit

down and discuss each other's strengths and weaknesses. We develop a job specification from that. "You can tell which secretaries have been doing extra special work here because there will be a 'thank you' bouquet of flowers and a bottle of champagne on their desks in the morning."

Eat your hearts out, secretaries who slog on with never an acknowledgement. Tricia McDonnell, 26, is not one of those, but she does have the same beef as the majority of secretaries. "The thing I object to is that no matter what management course they encourage you to go on, or what career prospects are opened up for you, at the end of the day you still have to go back and make the coffee."

She makes the coffee for Malcolm Parkinson, managing director of Woolworth's, but if his previous record is anything to go by she will not have to do much mental work for him. "Every secretary I've ever had has left to go on to something else," Parkinson says. "It's only fair if someone is ambitious to let that ambition be realized. Trish comes on store visits with me because I am interested in her views on staff, store produce and the way it is displayed. I think the survey is right, there are some great big office blocks around with hundreds of ladies not doing enough. Some managements employ dragons to keep people away, when secretaries should be used to help you to communicate with everybody."

Tricia works in a Dallas-style office, with her own secretarial assistant to type all the letters. On the long train journey from her home in Southampton to the Marylebone Road headquarters in London, she studies an Open University Effective Management course, which the firm pays for.

"I hate having to tell people I'm a secretary and I refuse to use PA because I don't think it means anything. Something like executive assistant would be about right."

"I help to organize our conferences in Britain and abroad, arranging menus, transport, guest lists, everything. I went to Monte Carlo to check out a hotel's facilities when the Cannes Film Festival was on and I often have to take people out for lunch."

"I am Malcolm's softer side. He



"Why should one be ashamed to say one is a secretary?"

Diane Davies

likes the personal touch and dictates his letters to me, although I give them to my assistant to type up. People come to me with their problems and I go through all the possibilities, have you checked this, have you done that, so they may not need to be referred to him. I am on the top of the secretarial heap here." Then Tricia remembers something of supreme importance in the world of office politics. "But I don't have a business card. They are a big status symbol."

Diane Davies has the looks of today's power-dressed businesswoman. Instead she is the quintessential secretary: perfectly groomed, self-effacing and charming. She believes she deserves her company car after seven years as secretary to Sir John Egan, chairman of Jaguar. "Not a Jaguar of course, we have a fleet of more modest cars," she was quick to add.

Sir John says she can run the office better than he. "Diane does a superb job for me. If I ring back on trips abroad and ask if there are any messages, she says no. She has dealt with everything."

Diane worked for BL before and had coped with a lot of management changes. "My organizing ability is

my forte; I am able to communicate with people whether they are from the shop floor or royalty. I met Prince Charles and Princess Diana when they visited Jaguar. I have thought about going into management, but I find this job so stimulating and John is so super to work with that I think I am probably better off where I am."

"I hate the way secretaries are perceived. Why should one be ashamed to say one is a secretary? Unfortunately, the general image is demeaning and some secretaries are their own worst enemies; they enjoy being decorative rather than functional. They play up to some managements and don't do professional secretaries much good."

I am not other secretaries but their bosses who come in for criticism from Marie-Louise Leschallat who, at 29, has had plenty of experience of them. "My biggest grumble used to be sitting there for hours and hours while they had long lunches, but if you ever went out they would be sure to be there demanding to know where the hell you've been."

"They don't understand, for instance, that for a woman to get her hair cut is not a 10-minute job. This

is the first time I have worked for a woman and it's great."

Marie-Louise works for Henrietta Gelber, two years her junior, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough and an increasingly successful interior designer. They have just moved from her dining room table to a new office and showroom in Hollywood Road, Chelsea, where the secretary's spoiled Cavalier King Charles spaniel, Sophie, snoozes among the fabric samples.

"Henrietta can be intimidating, but then so can I, and she is the most open and easy person to work with. It is very much working with rather than for," says Marie-Louise.

"When she took me on she said, 'I want you to do everything that I can do', so I tread in her footsteps completely. At the moment I am not earning very much, but I am learning such a lot from Henrietta that potentially the money I can earn in the future makes it worth it."

"Some secretaries are the most underrated people in the world. They know more about the business and the man they are working for than even his wife. You can slog your heart out while they are doing some enormous deal and your social life goes, but at the end of the day they never consider what that might mean to you."

Marie-Louise is different from the other secretaries here in one important respect: she does not spend a lot of money on clothes. "It bores me to death getting dressed up in the morning. I'd rather save the money and get something spectacular. I just wear a skirt and shirt," she says.

She has an equally forthright opinion on whether women make good secretaries at all. "I would never employ any of my girlfriends as secretaries. I have the same view of women as a lot of men have: they are unreliable, dizzy and when a new boyfriend comes along they fall apart."

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## Smothered by motherhood

FIRST PERSON

Katie Campbell

When my former flatmate announced that she was pregnant, I made all the usual pledges of support. After the birth, I went round to see her: she was fat and bruised and wearing that mysterious Madonna smile which new mothers seem to specialize in.

Despite my fascination, she refused to describe the birth - "I wouldn't want to put you off" - and couldn't take her eyes from the writhing creature. Fair enough. Over the next few months she wouldn't meet in pubs, restaurants or public places where feeding and changing the baby would be difficult.

When I finally beat my way out to see her, choosing an hour when the baby was asleep, I found her quiet and exhausted; she was wary of boring me with nappy chat, and we had none of the normal currency of small talk as she hadn't read a newspaper or seen a film since the baby was born. We haven't been in touch since then.

Several months ago I was invited, as a "childless woman" to attend a discussion on modern motherhood for a new book, *Mad To Be A Mother*. Its author, Bridget McConville, a recent mother, suddenly realized that all her close friends were also mothers. The purpose of the discussion was to explore whether mothers can indeed maintain close friendships with non-mothers.

There is a common feeling, on both sides of the Atlantic, that motherhood is an area in

found her presence posed a threat to childless friends; those who avoided or delayed having children felt challenged by her baby, those who couldn't have children for financial or physical reasons didn't want to be reminded of their loss.

Many childless women also sense a smugness about new mothers: "You don't know what you're missing!" and the ubiquitous "When are you going to have a child?" That pressure to join the club both denies one's own accomplishments and assumes that motherhood is an obligation, not a choice.

On the other side of the labour ward, similar feelings prevail. Many mothers feel patronized by childless women who have no idea of the sheer effort and dedication motherhood demands. They also feel unable to understand, let alone explain, the total obsession that a new baby inspires. Feeling their lives have become intensely dull and closed to the outside world, they retreat from their old, childless friends to a new circle of sympathetic mothers with whom they can indulge in shameless shop talk.

But childbirth needn't be the Great Divide. Many mothers include childless friends in their new domesticity, appointing them as god-parents or naming babies after them. Some mothers make a point of seeing childless friends in evenings, school hours or on specially planned weekends off. These times can be as therapeutic for the mother who feels engulfed in domesticity as they can be for the friend who feels rejected by her childlessness.

Despite the gulf that divides motherhood from childlessness, most women feel that true friendship can survive the child-bearing years. Provision of workplace creches, paternity leave and schedules geared towards children's hours would make it easier for mothers to continue careers.

Provision of children's play areas and changing facilities in public places would make mothers more mobile and less isolated from the world. A shift in the social status of motherhood would make it easier for mothers to share their new domestic life with pride. Nonetheless, friendships which fail between Mothers and Others are generally faulty from the start... In truth, I must confess I never really liked my former flatmate.

*Mad To Be A Mother*, by Bridget McConville (Century, £5.95) is published on Thursday.

## Mothers are stigmatized at all levels

which feminism has failed. In their efforts to gain equality in the workplace, the campaigning women of the 1970s neglected the domestic sphere. Now that those women are nearing the end of their childbearing years, many are reassessing the possibility of raising families. What they are discovering is that motherhood stinks.

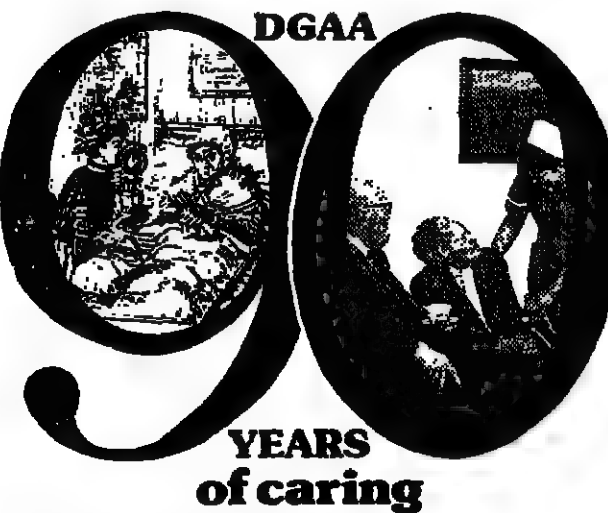
Mothers are isolated and stigmatized at all levels of society. While politicians pay lip service to domestic virtues, increasing cutbacks and shameful maternity benefits reveal how little motherhood is valued in this country. While feminists proclaim a woman's right to choose, there is still that frozen moment, as a friend announces her pregnancy, when one must decide whether to congratulate or commiserate.

Because of its strange status - praised in theory, denigrated in practice - motherhood creates confusing tensions. One new mother



TOMORROW

Fashion editor Liz Smith on clothes to keep you ahead of the field at Ascot and elsewhere



Ninety years ago the DGAA was founded to help those who are today's professional people facing livelihoods that had collapsed - and with very few others to care.

Succeeding decades have produced differing circumstances, but the continuing thread has been the knowledge that everywhere there are people, who had thought their plans for later life complete, quite suddenly finding themselves totally unable to cope.

Failing health, savings slashed in value, the shock of bereavement - whatever the reason, in each case the need for speedy help in deep distress has been vital.

The DGAA helps many hundreds of these unfortunates to stay in their own homes and if needed, offers a service of devoted professional care in 13 Residential and Nursing Homes. Without direct state aid, we depend very largely on donations from people like you. Please help - while you are able, with a donation or a legacy.

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## Life class graduates

If they asked me, I could write a thesis - about the eating habits of Members of Parliament, a subject I am very familiar with as I have had more hot dinners with MPs over the years than many people have had hot dinners.

I am prompted to this reflection because Brooke Shields, the American actress and model, graduated from Princeton last week, having written her thesis on the films of Louis Malle. She was well placed to do the research since, eight years ago, Miss Shields starred in a Louis Malle film herself, playing the child prostitute in *Pretty Baby*.

The thesis based on life-experience is a pretty notion, so I asked some other notable women what subject they would choose if suddenly called to the groves of Academe.

Carmen Callil, who has spent a life in the book trade and is now managing director of Chatto & Windus, thought she would write a paper to demonstrate that the women's blockbuster novel follows a long tradition of women's writing.

Stella Richman, who has been a television executive, actress and, for the last 27 years, the owner of the glittery showbiz restaurant, the White Elephant, chose the link between changing attitudes towards food and health and the social and economic patterns in the western world.

It intrigues her that as we try to cut down on bodily ills by eating healthier food, we do nothing about stress-related complaints. "I had a party of businessmen in for lunch who ate wisely and well, and then went berserk with worry trying

PENNY PERRICK

to sort out a million-pound deal."

Sonia Melchett, the writer who gives the best parties in London, did not choose, as I thought she would, the *Psychology of the Hostess* but, having been born in India and travelled all over the world, thought she would like to present a paper on contemporary women explorers and travellers like Clare Francis.

You see how close to home we all stay, Brooke Shields included. In a fairer world, her thesis would have been disqualified on the grounds that she wrote it from a position of unique privilege. Had she not been a film star before she became an undergraduate, she might have found it quite hard to work out Monsieur Malle's attitude to *cinema vérité* and eroticism on screen.

To return to my own proposed thesis on the eating habits of Members of Parliament, these are the questions to which I would address myself: why do MPs eat only nursery food? Is it because that is all the House of Commons catering service provides, or is it because the honourable gentlemen refuse to eat anything foreign-looking and mucked-about?

Is the indigestion rate among MPs higher than that of the population at large because they just can't settle, and jump up to have their photograph taken or to give a telephone interview between courses? If this theory proves correct, I am going to call my thesis *Heartburn House*.

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## An astronomical drain

● Pulled out of the schedules during the election campaign because of its "political" content, *To Catch a Falling Star* (BBC2, 8.10pm) is a quietly blistering attack on the Government's record on money for scientific research. Though Mr Kenneth Baker, the health minister, is not given the opportunity to be heard, he would probably be hard pushed to refute the picture of cutbacks, falling morale and a brain drain not only across the seas but to the City, where bright young men can earn more as accountants and bankers than as scientists. It was his treatment of scientists that more than anything led Oxford University to vote against an honorary degree for Mrs Thatcher, almost the only vote the hard-right Tories have lost.

● The re-transmission 35 2 Radio 4 Monday Play of Robert Ferguson's *Dreams, Secrets, Beautiful Lies* (8.15pm), originally broadcast on Radio 3, coincides with the publication by Methuen/BBC

Publications of the text not only of this play but of all the four others that won BBC Giles Cooper Awards in 1986. It is good to have them in permanent form and to be able to explore what, on a single hearing, sometimes seemed to me to be areas of complexity, even ambiguity. I must confess that when I first heard it, I found several such territories in Ferguson's dark-headed play which is about a young daughter (Emma Glasner, giving an uncannily good performance) whose picking up through her tender antennae of the danger signals from an unsatisfactory adult relationship (the wife is played by Diana Quick, the husband by Charles Kay) converts her into something very like a radar station, with distressing results. Thanks to the excellent audio printout, I can now see *Dreams, Secret Canoeing Lives* in a clearer light as a powerful exposé of nihilism.

## Peter Davalle

## Radio 3

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below)  
News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight  
8.30am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Smith's Breakfast Show 9.30 Simon Bates 12.30am

**6.35** Open University.  
Renaissance: decorative  
arts  
**6.55** Weather **7.00** News  
**7.05** Morning Concert:  
Mendelssohn (Fingal's  
Cave; Vienna PO under  
Christoph von Dohnanyi;  
Debussy (La puerta del  
vino, Preludes, Book 2;  
Claudio Arrau, piano), it  
(Central Park in the dark;  
New York PO under Sir  
Ozawa, piano), Tchaikovsky  
(Souvenir de Florence,  
Academy of St Martin-in-  
the-Fields under Sir New  
Marriner). **8.00** News

and John Deatheridge's assessment of the music of **Hanna Easter**. Also **William Mann** on the well-planned concert (r)

**2.45 New Records: Beethoven** (Coriolan overture: Vienna PO under Claudio Abbado), Schumann (Piano Quintet in E flat Op 44: Alban Berg Quartet with Philippe Entremont, piano), Lutoslawski: (Cello Concerto: Heinrich Schütz with Barriar RSO under the composer), Tchaikovsky (Symphony No 6: New York PO under Leonard Bernstein)

3.10

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see Radio 1)  
News on the hour. Sports Round-up 8.30am  
4.00am Colin Berry 5.30 Ray Moore 7.30 Derek Jameson 8. Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young 1.05pm David Jacobs 2.05 Gil Humphreys 3.30 Adrian Love 5.05 John Dunn 7.05 Alan Del and at 7.30 Big Band Era 8.30 Big Band Special 9.00 Digby Fairweather (jazz on record) 10.00 Star Sound. 10.30 The Monday Movie Quiz 11.00 Round Midnight 1.00am Night 2.00-4.00 A Little Night Music

**9.00** World Service News  
**9.10** This Week's Composer:  
Nikolai Medtner. Fairy Tale  
In E minor Op 14 No 2 for  
piano (with Medtner on  
piano); and Spanish  
Romance; Butterfly (with  
Tatiana Makushina,  
soprano); Round Dance

**7.00** **Prison, Mass Revs**  
Gaelic music: Robert  
Gould, playing in Hereford  
Cathedral, John Ireland (Ailsa  
Murray): Elegiac romance;  
Villanelle, from *Miniature*  
suite; Meditation; and  
Capriccio.

**7.30** **Embracing the Eccentric:**  
Robert Dammion, Professor  
of History at Princeton  
University, in conversation  
with Colin McLaren

**8.00** **Aldbrough Festival 1987:**  
Vernier String Quartet,  
with Nobuko Imai (viola).  
Part one. Live transmission

**Concerto No 1**  
(Rhythmica under

[illegible]

Welton

**10.00** Dromic: Cypress Cyprianos  
Dromic: Dromic and Gusanier in  
minor Op 12

**10.38** Saint-Saëns's Organ  
Symphony: Edgar Kravitz  
Symphony: Edgar Kravitz  
SO under Charles Peter Fr.

**11.18** Ernst Schmidt (piano)  
Beeethoven's Rondo in C  
Op 15, Schumann's  
Kreisleriana Op 16, and  
Adolf Grünwald's Solvège  
Vienna: concert paraphrase  
on Johann Strauss waltz

**12.50** Bob Welch, Scott  
Barnett, and the  
Frank Lloyd (Horn), Robert  
Bruce (Music on three  
themes), William Mathews  
and the Toronto City  
Orchestra (Symphony No  
2), 1.00 News

**1.08** Collo and piano recital  
Raphael Wallfisch and Paul  
Wallfisch, Scott (Ballade  
No 3), Kannel  
Leighton (Allegria Peace  
Nostrum), Martinu (Sonata  
No 2)

**2.00** Music Weekly: with Michal  
Oliver. Includes a  
conversation with the  
composer of the Scherzo

**9:00** **Children's** Adam Czarniewski talks about his experiences of Poland during the last war, and how his family's flight to Istanbul

**9:05** **Aleghruv Festival** (part two) Mozart (Gaimster in D, N 553)

**9:40** **Casades**, poetry and prose anthology, compiled by Edward Black, The readers: Carole Boyd, Nigel Graham, Richard Dermington, Michael N. Rogers, Peter Irvine, and Patricia Galloway

**10:00** **Jazz** Today: Charles Fox presents Music Doctors

**11:00** **Classical** The Mozart and Guldstensmeyer, by Stoppard, now playing at the Piccadilly Theatre, London, is reviewed by Paul Bailey

**11:05** **Bournemouth** Simonetta, under Richard Hickox, with Mervyn Hill (tenor), Webern arrangement of Schubert's "Grazie" (tenor) and Britten's *Les Illuminations*, and Ravel's *Le tombeau de Couperin*

**11:55** **Classical** 19th-Century

**6.15** TV-am presented by Caroline  
Richton and Richard Kaye. News  
at 6.30; weather at 6.45 and  
6.55; financial news at 6.55;  
and reviews at 6.55.

**7.00** Good Morning Britain  
presented by Jayne Irving and  
Mike Morris. News at 7.00,  
7.10, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. A  
cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40;  
pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy  
Grave's 'TV highlights' at  
8.35. After Nine includes Babytalk  
and Robbie Webb's workout.

**8.25** Thames news from 8.25 to 8.55.

**9.30** Schools. England's North  
Country. 9.47 Slinbridge Wildfowl  
Trust 9.58 Time for a Story  
10.11 The National History 10.38  
World Development and  
10.50 Health education for  
parenthood 11.12 How  
children deal with being sorry  
11.24 Bepi 11.41 Product  
desk.

**12.00** Foodies. Superthinks (R).  
12.10 Let's Pretend. 12.30 Baby  
& Co. Jenny Hannay discusses  
her reactions to her young child's  
dreams. Independent.

**1.00** News at One 1.20 Thames  
News.

**1.30** Five: Sky West and Crooked  
(1987). Hayley (1987) stars as the  
starstruck singer shunned by  
everyone in her village except a  
gypsy boy who refuses to let  
her be sent to a home. Directed by  
John Kent.

**3.25** Thames News. 3.30 The  
Young Doctors. Medical drama  
set in a large Australian  
hospital.

**4.00** Children's ITV: Tickle on  
the Tum (R). 4.10 Dennis goes fishing.  
4.15 Ragdolly Anna with Pat  
Coombes. 4.30 The Dodo Club  
Sus Robble meets the vets at  
the vet's too. 4.45 The  
class of 35 visit the  
Giant's Causeway with different  
reactions. (Oracle).

**5.15** Knight Rider (R).

**5.45** News at Andrew Stewart.

**6.00** Thames News with Andrew  
Stewart and John Andrew.  
Help! Community action with  
VN Taylor Gae.

**6.35** Crossroads.

**7.00** The Cutting Edge. The  
Chemistry Set. Series about  
Oxford University's scientific  
community. (Oracle).

**7.30** Coronation Street. Gail decides  
to be honest; and Kevin finds  
loyalty doesn't count. (Oracle)

**8.00** Just For Laughs. Compilation  
of clips from British comedy films.  
A star-studded line up includes  
that Riviera Touch, Ganievee  
and Bless This House.

**8.30** World In Action looks at the  
activities of the press on the  
recent election campaign trail  
and shows the often bizarre  
lengths to which all the political  
parties were prepared to go to get  
a picture of their leader on the  
front pages of the next day's  
newspapers.

**9.00** Pizz: Passion Flower (1985).  
Murder melodrama with a triple  
bill set in Singapore. Starring  
Barbara Hershey and Bruce  
Bodner as the lovers with  
murderous thoughts. Made for  
television film directed by  
Joseph Sargent.

**10.00** News at Ten followed by  
Thames News headlines.

**10.30** Pizz: Passion Flower  
continued.

**11.00** Prospects. First of a two-part  
story sees Pincy and Billy being  
sent to prison for the theft of  
some vodka.

**12.30** 1 Boy. Thriller series starring  
Robert Pop and Bill Cosby.

**1.15** Thames Sport Extra. Nick  
Owen reviews the careers of two  
Wimbledon champions - Bjorn  
Borg and John McEnroe.

**2.00** News followed by  
Claudine (1943 b/w) Dorothy  
McGuire plays the child bride  
who has to grow up quickly.  
Directed by Edmund Goulding.  
Ford 2.2.

**2.30 The Late Late Show.** The music and chat show hosted by Gay Byrne from Dublin.

**3.30 The Irish R&B.** Peter Dowling stars in the second episode of this comedy drama series set in Ireland at the turn of the century. This week Flurry's grandmother exercises her right to take up her position on the bench. Special appearance by Beryl Reid (r).

**4.30 Countdown.** Matthew Francis and Vivien Crabb compete in the second quarter final of the words and numbers game.

**Richard Whittle** is the quizmaster and **Steve Jones** keeps a watch on the dictionary.

**5.00 Hogan's Heroes.** American comedy about the inmates of Stalag 13, a World War Two POW camp.

**5.30 Able Caters.** The science and technology programme looks at satellites. It examines their industrial and military role as well as the part they play in global communications.

**5.00 The Cragg, Kieners, above and below water** (Oracle).

**6.30 The Press Gang.** Second in the series about a local weekly newspaper - *The Hastings Observer* - as seen through the eyes of its staff. The paper is due to be re-launched with new technology replacing the traditional 'hot metal' process.

**7.00 Channel 4 News.**

**7.30** Cement followed by weather.

**8.00 Brookside.**

**8.30 Chatterbox.** Subtitled version of the French drama series. Episode 20.

**9.30 Kate & Alice.** Return of an American sitcom series about two divorcees who decide to share a New York apartment. Starring Susan Saint James and Jane Curtin.

**10.00 Hill Street Blues.** Joyce has a difficult decision to make; Fay suffers from whiplash; and Mayo goes out on a date (Oracle).

**10.58 Britain: The Life of the Land.** Documentary about the River Thames - from London Bridge to the Seaward Limit. Followed by *The End of the Pier*. Documentary about the seaside resort of Southam in Teesside. Eritur.

6.00 **CeeFax AM.**  
6.35 **The Pink Panther Show.** Three cartoons (r). 6.55 **Weather.**  
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Sally Magnusson. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.  
8.40 **Parent Programme.** What food is best for your child's health?  
9.05 **Dalies.** More drama at Southfork (r). 9.50 **Cartoon.**  
10.00 **News** and weather followed by **Neighbours** (r).  
10.25 **Children's BBC** with Philip Schofield. Play *Señor* presented by Floella Benjamin. 10.50 **Jimbo** and the **Jet Set** (r). 10.55 **Five to Eleven.**  
11.00 **News** and weather.  
11.05 **Mantank of Mystery Island** (r). Episode five. 11.20 **Cartoon.**  
11.30 **On the House.** How to cure contamination and damp problems (r). 12.05 **Arthur Nagus** Enjoys *Starmay House* in Gloucestershire. (CeeFax).  
12.30 **Wildlife on One.** The ways of rabbits, narrated by David Attenborough (r). (CeeFax) 12.55 **Regional news** and weather.  
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Martyn Lewis.  
1.25 **Neighbours.** 1.50 **Hockey** *Cokey* (r).  
2.05 **International Tennis** from *Silverdome* the final  
3.50 **Children's BBC** introduced by Philip Schofield. *Julia Kates* and the *Mister Men* (r). 4.10 **Lassie.** More canine adventures (r).  
4.30 **The Mysterious Cities of Gold** 4.55 **John Craven's Newsworld** 5.55 **Blue Peter** with Janet, Mark and Graham.  
5.25 **The Flintstones.** Stone-age cartoon.  
5.50 **Six O'Clock News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.  
6.25 **London Plus** presented by John Stapleton, Lucy Meacock and Steve Clark. With sports news from *Mildred Wales*.  
7.00 **Wogan.** Terry's guests tonight are Kitty Godfrey, who at 81 is the oldest surviving woman Wimbledon champion; and Jackie Williams, a former member of the Mooney religious cult. The musical entertainment is provided by *Peter Skellern*.  
7.25 **Head of the Class.** New York's Monroe High School sees love blossoming between Arvid and Sarah.  
8.00 **The Rock 'n' Roll Years.** The year is 1971. The musical memories are from Elton John, T Rex and Eric Clapton with George Harrison. (CeeFax) *"While My Guitar Gently Weeps"* (r).  
8.30 **Sorry!** Comedy series starring Ronnie Corbett. Tim attempts to be assertive (CeeFax).  
9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Julia Somerville.  
9.30 **Panorama** gives the inside story of *Robert Harris* Thatcher's decision to resign. *Historic* reports Michael Cockrell went behind the scenes at the Labour Party's headquarters to discover how they put together their campaign using the professional services of a marketing agency and feature film makers.  
10.10 **Film: The Return of a Man Called Horse** (1976) Richard Harris stars as the English Lord who returns to the Sioux Indian tribe to find them persecuted by the whites. Sequel to *A Man Called Horse*, with a repeat of the gruesome Sun Vow ritual. Directed by Irvin Kershner.  
12.10 **News** and *Close* 12.15 **Cartoon.**

**6.55** Open University: Maths. Ceefax.

**7.00** Daytime on Two: You and Me **10.15** Creatures of the Bush **10.30** A-Level History **11.00** At the Dentist's **11.22** Ceefax

**12.20** Computers and the disabled **12.40** The road to primary school **1.05** Women in management **1.30** Ceefax.

**2.00** News and weather, followed by Words and Pictures (r). **2.17** Near and Far explores the River Rhine. **2.37** Ceefax.

**3.00** News and weather followed by Sign Extra. Discovering birds (r). **3.25** Friends Sell with Thora Hird (Ceefax) (r).

**4.00** News and weather, followed by regional news and weather.

**4.05** **100 Great Sporting Moments.** The dramatic final minutes of the 1978 FA Cup Final game between Arsenal and Manchester United (r).

**4.15** Year of the French. (r)

**4.45** Designs on Britain. Repeat showing for the two-part documentary on design and how it shapes our world. The first programme deals with training in a craft industry. (r)

**5.00** Film: Cover Girl (1944) Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly and Phil Spector star in this musical about a chorus girl turned model. Directed by Charles Vidor, with a Kern/Gershwin score.

**7.45** Design Classics looks at the Volkswagen Beetle (See Choice). (Ceefax) (r).

**8.10** Horizon. Report on the future of British scientific research. (See Choice). (Ceefax).

**9.00** Father Matthew's Daughter. Comedy series starring James Bolam (Ceefax).

**9.30** Bloodfeud. Part in the series finds Maddie regretting the events of the previous night.

**10.20** Cardiff Singer of the World. First of six programmes covers the preliminary rounds of the international competition for singers at the start of their professional careers. The Orchestra of Welsh National Opera is conducted by Richard Armstrong.

**11.00** Newswatch with Peter Snow.

**11.45** Weatherview followed by Open University: The Great Exhibition of 1851. Ends at 12.20.

**BBC1** **WALES** 6.35-6.00pm  
White Today 6.35-7.00  
Brookier: Taylor made 12.10-  
12.15pm News of Wales Headlines  
12.15-12.20 10.50-11.00pm Soul  
Sci 6.35-7.00pm Reporting Scotland

**NORTHERN IRELAND** 6.35-  
6.40pm Sport 6.40-6.00pm Inside Ulster  
6.55-7.00pm Central One Gals: Eadie  
12.10-12.15 11pm Northern Ireland  
Headlines **ENGLAND** 6.35-7.00pm  
Regional news, negative.

**ANGLO** As London  
except 1.30pm News  
1.30-2.30pm Film: Nobody Runs Forever  
5.15-5.45pm Emmerdale Farm 6.00  
About Angles 6.30-7.00pm Survival  
12.00-12.05pm I Shall Always Remember,  
CloseDown

**BORDER** As London  
except 1.30pm News  
1.30-1.40pm Murphy's War 2.30-4.00pm  
Some and Daughters 5.15-5.45pm  
Moonjammer 6.00pm Lookaround Monday  
6.55-7.00pm Take the High Road  
11.50pm Postcard Presents 12.00-12.05pm

**3.30pm** Mags: Mags  
Ducks 3.30-4.00pm  
at Cork Black H 12.10-  
1.15 Film: Roomies  
by Johnnie

**CHANNEL**  
1.30pm Film: Made in  
3.30pm The Bunch  
Daughters 6.00-6.40pm  
Sci 6.55-7.00pm

**GRAMPAN**  
News 11.00pm Press  
Scotswoman and  
Irishmen 5.15pm  
6.30-7.00pm North  
News, CloseDown

**GRANADA**  
News Reports 1.30-  
2.30pm 4.00pm Sports  
6.30pm River City  
Reports 6.35-7.00pm  
12.15pm CloseDown

**HTV WEST**  
Night 1.30-3.30pm

[illegible]

ing 12.06 Crowsdown

**ULSTER** As London except 1.29pm Lunch  
News 1.30 Film: Distant Drums 1.30-  
4.00 News 4.05 Distant Drums 4.10-5.00  
No Questions 5.00 Good Evening Ulster  
5.05-6.00 News 6.05-6.30 The Players  
11.15 News in English  
Crowsdown

**YORKSHIRE** As London  
except 1.29pm  
News 1.30 Film: The Hunt for October  
Roses 1.30-2.00 News 2.30-4.30  
Country Practice 4.35-5.00  
Cricket 5.00 Calendar 5.35-7.00 Calendar  
Summer Sport - Hobbs Choice  
12.06-12.07

**S-C** Starts 12.05pm Film: The  
Batter's Boyfriend 1.29 Great  
Breaks 4.00 Countdown 4.30  
News 5.00-5.30 News 5.35-6.00  
5.45, Where Are You? 5.30  
News 6.00-6.30  
Woman Drifts Low 6.40-7.00 6.58  
Calendar 7.00 The View 7.00-7.30  
Rumours Country 7.00 Newyddion S4  
7.30-8.00  
The View 8.00-8.30  
Y Byd ar Beddwr 8.00 The Corner House  
8.30-9.00  
Gardeners 9.00-9.30  
Gardeners 9.30-10.00

[illegible]

11.00 News 11.01 Marshall Plan 11.02  
London 11.03 Mid 11.04 News 11.08 News  
11.09 News 11.10 News 11.11 News 11.12  
About Time 12.00 Radio Newswest 12.01  
Brain of Britain 1987 12.45 Sport 1.00  
1.05 News 1.10 News 1.15 News 1.20 News  
Edwardian Songbook 2.00 Outlook 2.0  
Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Pa  
2.05 News 2.10 News 2.15 News 2.20 News  
3.45 Bershami Among Friends 4.00 News  
4.05 News 4.15 English by English 4.20  
4.25 News 4.30 News 4.35 News 4.40 News  
Outlook 7.30 Stock Market 7.45 People  
Choice 8.00 News 8.05 24 Hours 8.10  
8.15 News 8.20 News 8.25 News 8.30 News  
9.00 News 9.15 15 Uncovered Kings 9.3  
Network Chart Show 10.00 News 10.0  
10.05 News 10.10 News 10.15 News 10.2  
10.25 News 10.30 News 10.35 News 10.4  
Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.4  
Sport 11.00 News 11.05 Commentar  
11.10 News 11.15 News 11.20 News 11.2  
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12.15 Radio Newswest 12.30 Victorian an  
12.35 News 12.40 News 12.45 News 12.5  
Outlook 1.30 Story 1.45 15 Uncovered Kin  
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2.10 News 2.15 News 2.20 News 2.25 News  
3.00 News 3.05 News About Britain 3.1  
3.20 News 3.30 Set Four Eight 3.40  
3.45 News 3.50 News 3.55 News 4.00 News  
World Today 5.00 News 5.05 Twenty-Fo  
Hours 5.30 London Times All times

Marchant Plan 10.30  
 News 11.30 News  
 Second News 11.45  
 Old Newsread 12.15  
 12.45 Sport 10.10  
 Victoria 10.15  
 2.00 Outcast 2.45  
 St-Patrick 3.00  
 March 3.15  
 French 4.00 News  
 English by Radio  
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10 Under Claus Peter Flor  
13 Emmi Schmidt (piano) plays  
Beethoven's Rondo in C Op  
51 No 1; Schumann's  
Klavierstück No 10 and  
Alfred Grünfeld's Sowie die  
Vienna: concert paraphrase  
on Johann Strauss waltzes

20 BBC Welsh SO, under  
Bryden Thomas, with  
Frank Lloyd (horn) and Robert  
Baker (Music on three  
themes), William Mattheus  
(Horn Concerto Op 93),  
Geoffrey Bush (Symphony  
No 2), 1.40 News

35 Cello and piano recital  
16 Ralph Wallfisch and Peter  
Wallfisch, Suk (Ballade and  
Serenade Op 3), Kenneth  
Leighton (Allegro Passa-  
giostro), Martinu (Sonata  
No 1)

70 Music Weekly: with Michael  
Oliver. Includes a  
conversation with the  
composer and a short portrait

8.06 Aldridge (Oaks)  
 two: Mosen (Quil-  
 553)  
 8.40 Cassidy, poetry and  
 anthology, complete  
 Edward Black, The  
 Carole Boyd, Nigel  
 Richard Derrington  
 N Harbour, Roger  
 10.09 Jazz, 1940s  
 11.00 First Night: Rosen-  
 and Guldensien,  
 Shoppard, now in  
 the Piccadilly Theatre  
 London, is reviewed  
 Bailey  
 11.06 Bournemouth Sim-  
 under Richard Hill  
 Mervyn Hill (history  
 arrangement of  
 of German dances  
 Britain's Les Alums  
 and Ravel's Le tor-  
 Couperin

esties, poetry and prose  
ology, compiled by  
Edward Back. The residents:  
roke Boyd, Nigel Graham,  
derr Derrington, Michael  
harbour, Roger Hume,  
and Patricia Gaultman  
zz Today: Charlee Fox  
esents Music Doctors  
t Night: Rosenzanz  
Gaultman; by  
posed, now playing at  
Pecunia Theatre,  
ndon, is reviewed by Paul  
lay

urnmouth Sinfonietta,  
er Richard Hickox, with  
ryn Hill (tenor). Webern  
omposition of Scherzo for  
rman dances D 870.  
tten's Les Illuminations;  
Ravel's La tombeau de  
upern

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It's all too easy to imagine that cancer only ever happens to other people. That it will never affect you or your family. And perhaps you'll be lucky. But what about the many thousands of people like Kathleen Gillett, who are not so fortunate? You don't know them. But you can make all the difference to their lives by giving your support to Cancer Relief. Our Macmillan nurses are trained to care for both the physical and the mental pain this ruthless disease causes patients and their families.

It's their skill, and that of the local GP and district nurse, that allows patients to remain at home rather than in hospital.

And their care that allows life to go on as normally and with as much dignity as this cruel disease will allow.

But it's your generosity that buys this care. That helps to make a life for those who live with cancer.

Please send your contributions to Major H. C. L. Garnett CBE, Room 117, Cancer Relief Macmillan fund, 15/19 Brixton Street, London SW3 3TZ. Tel: 01-351 7811.

**Cancer Relief** **HELP TO BEAR THE COST OF CARE**  
**Macmillan fund** Registered to the National Society for Cancer Relief Reg. No. 260817

**LF (long wave):** (s) Stereo on VHF  
**5.55 Shipping: 6.00 News:**  
**5.55 Shipping: 6.00 News:** **6.30**  
**Prayer (s)**  
**6.30 Travel: 6.40, 6.50, 7.30, 7.35,**  
**6.50 News: 6.45 Business**  
**6.50 News: 7.30, 7.35, 7.45**  
**Travel: 7.50, 8.00 News**  
**7.55, 8.25 Sport: 7.45**  
**Thought for the Day**  
**8.35 The Week on C. D. 9.10**  
**Symonds with trailers**  
**9.43 The Amateur Emigrant by**  
**Robert Louis Stevenson**  
**Read by Paul Young (1)**  
**9.57 Weather: Travel**  
**9.50 News**  
**9.05 The Week with Noel**  
**Edmonds, Janet Street-**  
**Porter and Ian McEneaney (s)**  
**10.00 News: Money Box. Louise**  
**Marshall. The reader is**  
**on personal finances**  
**10.30 Morning Story. The End of**  
**the Flight by Somerset**  
**Maugham. The reader is**  
**William Edme**  
**10.45 Daily Service from St**  
**Andrew's Church, St John's**  
**Parish Church, Edinburgh.**  
**The presenter is John**  
**Arnott (s)**  
**11.00 News: Travel: Tales from**  
**Araby. Jane Knox-Mawer**  
**with memories and**  
**anecdotes from Britons who**  
**travels in the Arctic Middle**  
**East. Final programme of**  
**the series. Today: Breaking**  
**the Spell**  
**11.48 News: "Recess Listeners"**  
**requests. Presented by D J**  
**Enright. The readers: Sheila**  
**Hitchell, Danyse Hawthorne**  
**(s)**  
**12.00 News: You and Yours.**  
**Consumer magazine, with**  
**Susan Ray**  
**12.27 News: Match. Tim Rice,**  
**Willie Rushton, Bernard**  
**Cribbins and Stephen Fry**  
**play a trivia game based on**  
**the rules of cricket. Unlipped**  
**by Peter Johnson 12.55**  
**Weather**  
**1.00 The World at One. News**  
**1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping**  
**2.00 News: Woman's Hour from**  
**Wentworth, with John Shaw.**  
**The poetry of three**  
**Shallford women who work**  
**with cranes. Also episode**  
**"More No More than**  
**Human" by Maurya Grey.**  
**Reader: Margaret O'Brien**  
**3.00 News: The Afternoon Play.**  
**Torn and Jerry by Joan**  
**Swain. When he comes when**  
**a man who discovers he**  
**was cheated out of his fair**  
**share of the proceeds of a**  
**lottery (s)**  
**4.30 (Kaleidoscope) An American**  
**In London. Michael Berkeley**  
**talks to conductor Michael**  
**Talbot. Thomas about**  
**George Gershwin, and the**  
**Gershwin festival at the**  
**Berlanc Centre in London**  
**5.30 News: Weather 5.50**  
**Shipping 5.55 Weather**  
**6.00 News: Financial report.**  
**6.30 A Murder Riddle game,**  
**with Kenneth Williams.**  
 **Eleanor Summerfield.**  
 **Clement Frazer and Peter**  
 **Jones (s)**  
**7.00 News**  
**7.25 The Archers**  
**7.25 Face the Facts. John Watts**  
**investigates moral injustices**  
**in bureaucracy and**  
**officialdom**  
**7.45 Sport (Science on 4). Peter**  
 **Evans with highlights of**  
**recent research in science,**  
**medicine and technology (1)**  
**8.15 Monday Play. The**  
**Secrets. Beaumont Newhall.**  
**An award-winning play by**  
**Robert Ferguson. Starring**  
 **Diana Quick, Christopher**  
 **Evans and Emma Glasner.**  
**The production was previously**  
**broadcast on Radio 3**  
**8.30 Good's Act. A play about**  
**the life of the Lincolnshire**  
**village of Corby Glen. With**  
**John De Alth. Thirty**  
**programmes in a monthly**  
**series of 12**  
**9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes**  
**comment on the Theatre**  
**Chwyd production of For**  
**Queen and Country; the film**  
**Chronicle of a Death**  
**Strand; and a review of**  
**Chavvin's book The**  
**Songlines**  
**10.18 A Book at Bedtime. The**  
**Love Child by Edith Cress**  
**The reader is Lynn**  
**Parish 10.29 Weather**  
**10.30 The World Tonight. With**  
**Richard Kenneth**  
**11.10 News: Financial World Tonight**  
**11.30 The Emperor in the Bath.**  
**The reaction of the people of**  
**this city to the presence of**  
**Halle Sassie who sat up**  
**every night outside Bar 103.**  
**The reporter is Jenni Mallis**  
**12.00 News: Weather 12.53**  
**Shipping**  
**VHF (available in England and S**  
**Wales) as above except**  
**1.55-2.00 News: Weather: Travel**  
**1.55-2.00 Listening corner (s)**  
**5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 17.30**  
**Open University (1) The**  
**Enlightenment (Bobby Lewis)**  
**11.50 Harry James and some**  
 **fellow novelists 12.30-1.10**  
**Schools Night Time Broadcasting,**  
**when in Spain, With Andrew**

**FREQUENCIES:** Radio 1:105.40-12.25m:108.90-12.27/5m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m:VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m: VHF 92-95; LBC:1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF95.8; BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/463m.

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# 'Tilt-wing' could solve airport crowding

From Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent, Paris

A "tilt-wing" aircraft being built for the United States armed forces is being studied by aviation officials around the world as a revolutionary solution to increasingly overcrowded airports.

The V22 Osprey, which the Bell Helicopter Company and Boeing are developing jointly in the United States, has two huge three-bladed propellers which point upwards to enable it to take off vertically, and then swing to the horizontal, allowing the aircraft to fly like a conventional fixed-wing aeroplane.

It can fly at twice the speed, twice the range, and twice the altitude of a conventional helicopter, and could provide an ideal "commuter" feeder aircraft from city centre airports, such as the one in Docklands in east London, or from remote parts of larger airfields, freeing the main runways for conventional jets.

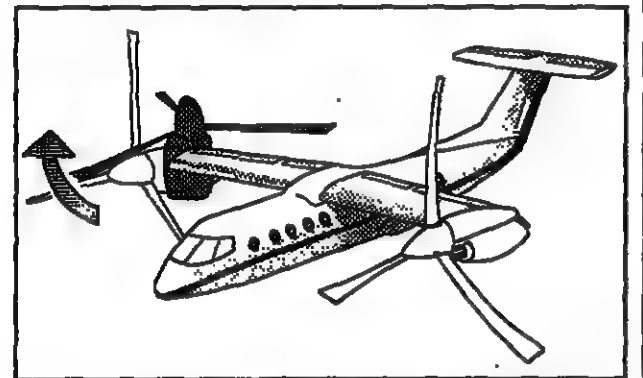
The Osprey was initially developed for the US Marines, and now all America's armed forces have placed contracts

for a total of \$1.8 billion. The first flight is due next summer, with delivery in 1991.

A joint committee of the Federal Aviation Administration in America, NASA, the Department of Defence and airlines are showing increasing interest in its civilian applications. They believe the Osprey would be more attractive to passengers than a conventional helicopter and would be quieter, and cheaper to operate.

Mr Charles Ellis, vice-president of the company producing the Osprey, said at the Paris Air Show yesterday: "The main interest is in its application as a short take-off aircraft requiring only 200 feet of runway."

"Airports around the world are becoming saturated, and aviation officials are reaching the conclusion that the tilt rotor design — perhaps increased in size to take 50 passengers — could double their capacity overnight."



An impression of the V22 Osprey, showing how the aircraft's engines tilt for horizontal or vertical flight

## High flyers with Yorkshire cuisine

By Our Air Correspondent

As the rain poured on the Paris Air Show this weekend, hundreds of official visitors sought comfort in the company chalets lining the bleak and deserted runway at Le Bourget.

They were looking not only for escape from the driving rain, but to find food and drink — and the aerospace salesmen were determined to prove that their facilities were the best.

The finest French catering establishments were there with their gallic flair and haute cuisine. But making mince-meat of them all was the food and the service from the American giant Boeing — provided by a firm of outside caterers from an industrial estate in Leeds.

Mr David Spencer, director and joint owner of Gilpin Outside Catering, has brought over 32 Yorkshire helpers — many of them housewives getting away from

the daily grind, not to say the general election.

They have everything with them too, including cookers, fridges, even Calor Gas, fuel, and for 17 days they will serve more than 100 lobsters a day as well as dozens of other dishes which will depend on what looks best at the early morning Paris markets.

"Boeing first booked us at Farnborough after a great deal of knocking on their door," said Mr Spencer. "I don't think they thought at first we could do it, but this time they brought us on our first overseas assignment. It's a bit different from Leeds, even though we like to keep it simple, and as far as possible, very English."

"We haven't even told Boeing how much it's going to cost yet. They seem to be able to trust us to work it out accurately when it's all over. We do seem to be getting more people in than we had anticipated though."

Mr David Spencer, director and joint owner of Gilpin Outside Catering, has brought over 32 Yorkshire helpers — many of them housewives getting away from

# Exit Hailsham with a flourish of his pen



**'We both agreed that the time has come to lay aside my wig and put my father's gold robe back in its tin box'**

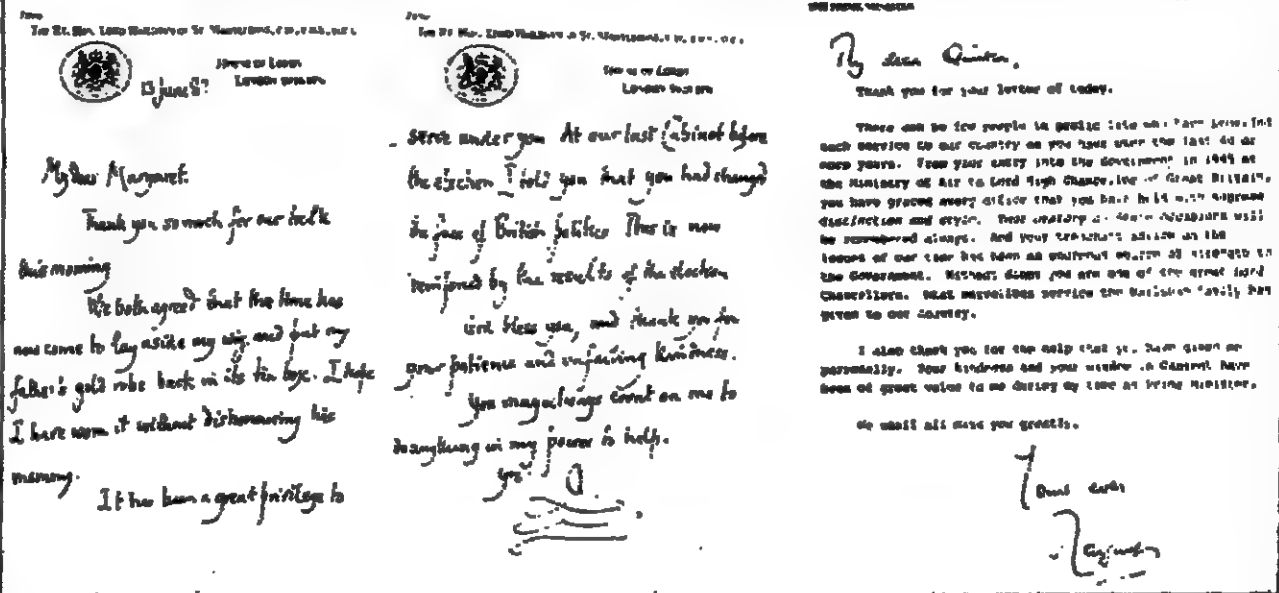
By a Staff Reporter

Lord Hailsham, one of the great men of post-war politics in Britain, retired this weekend.

In the traditional exchange of letters between Prime Minister and a departing member of the Cabinet the Lord Chancellor bade farewell to a flourish of his pen. He served with a distinctive style and, in the Thatcher years, as an elder statesman.

Lord Hailsham said Mrs Thatcher's decision came as no surprise. He had analysed the situation and realised the decision she would make to.

He regarded his departure as a "convenient commercial break after the election", and a very reasonable change now that he is 79.



Lord Hailsham at home yesterday and the letters from him and the Prime Minister (Photograph, Julian Herbert).

## How the hard left was silenced during election campaign

Continued from page 1

joined by Mr Jack Dromey, rising star in the Transport and General Workers Union and husband of Labour frontbencher Harriet Harman, and Mr John Carr, formerly of the Greater London Council.

The unlikely trio quickly set to work, not only picking the personalities, but also dealing with the endless logistical problems.

Within days they had produced a draft list of Labour politicians, trade unionists and personalities who would appear beside Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley and senior Labour figures at rallies.

Mr Gould and other Labour

party strategists poured over their suggestions. They shuffled a few of the names, made some small alterations, and the job was complete. The hard left would play no part in Labour's nationwide election effort.

In spite of Mr Scargill's complaints, there was no list of people banned or black-listed from appearing at the rallies. The selection was much more subtle than that. Members of the hard left were simply not asked to appear.

As one senior insider at Labour headquarters explained last night: "It was not a question of anyone saying we would exclude certain

people. It was simply that we wanted to construct a positive platform and there were some people who didn't come very high on our list."

Among those were Ken Livingstone, who was soon perceived by Labour's private polling, to be the biggest of the party's liabilities. When the public was presented during the election with a list of 20 well-known Labour figures, Denis Healey came out top in terms of public recognition and, more importantly, the effect he had on persuading people to vote Labour. At the bottom of the list, by a long way, was Mr Livingstone.

In spite of Conservative

claims, Labour did not hide its trade union chiefs from the electorate. They didn't have to because television and radio did the job for them.

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, made 16 platform appearances while Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, was only two behind, yet they may as well have been absent for all the coverage they received.

The television networks concentrated exclusively on the main speaker, whether it was Mr Kinnock or Mr

Hattersley, and ignored the other speakers.

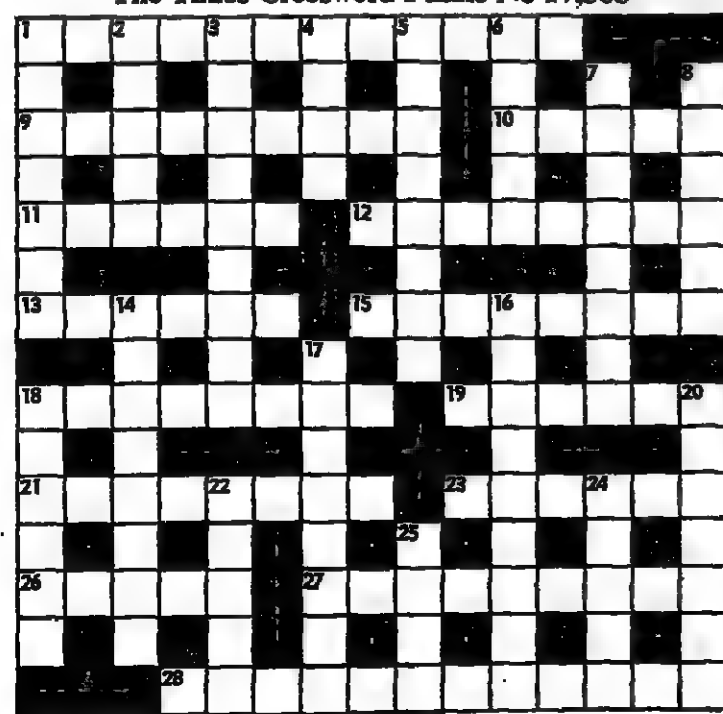
"The great viewing public saw a 30 second extract from the major speaker and was totally unaware that Ron Todd or other union leaders were on the platform", one Labour source explained. "I doubt if that would have been the case if certain hard left leaders had been given a platform."

A BBC official summed it up perfectly when he said that trade union leaders spoke alongside Labour leaders around the country at rallies "which we could have used." But the truth is they hardly televised a word because, in

practice, the carefully chosen union chiefs were helping to provide a warm up act for the main speaker and they did nothing to rock Labour's boat — or grab the headlines.

According to one ITN official there was no evidence to suggest trade unionists were being forced to adopt a low profile during the election campaign, but as one executive admitted privately: "Some known left wingers were asked to comment publicly on the absence of radical measures in the Labour Party manifesto shortly after its publication. None of them took advantage of this opportunity."

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,383



This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 47 per cent of the competitors at the 1987 Birmingham regional final of The Times Collins Dictionary Crossword Championships.

- ACROSS**
- Gay show, sure to appeal? (7,5).
  - Stick around a hard element on the way (4-5).
  - Slogan — there are many to turn to (5).
  - Aim at home nurse (6).
  - If some way out, holding races frequently (8).
  - Tom East's goddess (6).
  - Attract the brogue being about the same (8).
  - Where there's dancing the bouncer needs space (3).
  - Heartless people plant a foreign coin (6).
  - Was red as could be going away from the beach (8).
  - The doctor's paper knife (6).
  - They are counted as hypnotics (5).
  - Keeps getting a man in — it's ridiculous (9).
  - Attractive recording equipment! (8,4).
- DOWN**
- Polish char is given her head (7).
  - A gardening job that's hard work (5).
  - A cross on a church carpet (9).
  - Plants in groups (4).
  - White American taking soft drink with a grimace (8).
  - Clock up mail (5).
  - Put one's foot down over key change (8).
  - Group of airmen have a hot drink (6).
  - Brought together when delayed in wintry conditions (8).
  - Popular new scale — it is not at all flexible (9).
  - A servant named Eric? (8).
  - Most pleasing housing, because the loutest (6).
  - The performer, having some heart, is tender (7).
  - A Grecian fashion (5).
  - Tea has been set outside in the country (5).
  - A flavouring never used (4).

### WEATHER

Pressure will remain low over Britain maintaining cool, showery weather, but later a ridge of high pressure will move into north-western Britain. Rather cloudy with showers, merging at times into longer spells of rain with occasional hail and thunder. Some bright or sunny intervals with the best of the sunshine over far north-west England and Scotland. Cool everywhere, very cool near some eastern coasts and where rain persists. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rather cloudy and showery at first but turning drier and brighter from the north-west. Continuing rather cool.

| ABROAD   |      |     | AROUND BRITAIN |      |     | HIGH TIDES    |      |     |
|--|------|-----|----------------|------|-----|---------------|------|-----|
| MIDWAY: c. cloud; d. drizzle; f. fair; fog; g. rain; h. rain; s. sun; t. thunder; w. wind. |      |     |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Algeria  | 12.7 | 7.9 | Madrid         | 12.7 | 7.9 | London        | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Alexandria   | 12.7 | 7.9 | Moscow         | 12.7 | 7.9 | Manchester    | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Amman  | 12.7 | 7.9 | Nairobi        | 12.7 | 7.9 | Newcastle     | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Ankara   | 12.7 | 7.9 | Paris          | 12.7 | 7.9 | Nottingham    | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Antwerp  | 12.7 | 7.9 | Rome           | 12.7 | 7.9 | Oxford        | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Athens   | 12.7 | 7.9 | St. Petersburg | 12.7 | 7.9 | Perth         | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Bahia  | 12.7 | 7.9 | Tokyo          | 12.7 | 7.9 | Portsmouth    | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Bangkok  | 12.7 | 7.9 | Washington     | 12.7 | 7.9 | Reading       | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Barcelona  | 12.7 | 7.9 | Wellington     | 12.7 | 7.9 | Sheffield     | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Bombay   | 12.7 | 7.9 | Yokohama       | 12.7 | 7.9 | Sunderland    | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Buenos Aires   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     | Torquay       | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Calcutta   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     | Warrington    | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Canton   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     | Widnes        | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Cebu   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     | Wolverhampton | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Colon  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     | Wrexham       | 12.7 | 7.9 |
| Hankow   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Hong Kong  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Kobe   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| London   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Lyons  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Manila   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Medan  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Meerut   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Mumbai   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Nagasaki   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Osaka  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Penang   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Peking   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Rangoon  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| San Francisco  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Seoul  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Singapore  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Sourabaya  | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Taipei   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Tientsin   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |
| Yokohama   | 12.7 | 7.9 |                |      |     |               |      |     |

**The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 17,382 will appear next Saturday**

## Steel stakes claim

Continued from page 1

"To look at the leadership issue ahead of the issue of unity is to put the cart before the horse."

"My immediate task therefore as Liberal leader and co-founder of the Alliance is to persuade those in my own party and the SDP who doubt the wisdom of our coming together permanently that this is the best way of securing victory for the ideals we share. Thereafter I will decide my own future role in consultation with my colleagues."

Mr Des Wilson, president of the Liberals, said the case for a merger was overwhelming. Mr David Alton, the Liberal chief whip, said the alternative to merger would be "to fight one another and that would be suicide."

Members of the SDP national committee met today for the start of what is bound to be a prolonged and bitter battle over the party's future.

Dr Owen has signalled that he will fight a fierce rearguard action against merger with the Liberals and may turn his back on the new party if he fails.

His supporters, led by Mr Cartwright, are set to argue for the preservation of two distinct parties but within a federal system.

The Liberals are overwhelmingly in favour of merger. One senior Liberal, Mr John Pardon, described the federal concept as "inherently flawed."

Practically all leading members of both parties, except possibly Dr Owen, agree that there must be one Alliance leader in future election campaigns.

Mr Cartwright said that dual leadership had inhibited both Dr Owen and Mr Steel during the election campaign.

Dr Owen was resting at his Wiltshire home with his family yesterday and making no public comments.

However he had already declared that he was "sticking to what I have always said. I think the partnership is one of two parties, two strands in British politics, social democracy and liberalism."

Mr Cartwright, the Alliance defence spokesman and one of Dr Owen's closest political allies, said it would be "very unwise" to embrace merger as an instant "magic solution" to the problems of the Alliance.



Executive Editor  
Kenneth FleetSTOCK MARKET  
(Change on week)FT 30 Share  
1767.9 (+38.0)FT-SE 100  
2289.5 (+60.7)Bargains  
69647 (39721)USM (Datastream)  
187.64 (+5.78)THE POUND  
(Change on week)US dollar  
1.5540 (+0.0225)W German mark  
2.9871 (+0.0316)Trade-weighted  
73.4 (+0.8)

## US NOTEBOOK

## Dollar's strength surprises traders

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

Wall Street inflation mania, which dominated thinking until the middle of May, has receded.

By Friday, the dollar was above the levels of April 30, the "crisis day", when the Federal Reserve raised the Federal funds rate to 8 per cent, to avert a world financial crisis.

The youngsters who do so much of the trading in New York have been surprised that the dollar has strengthened and that the Fed is indeed willing to take quite substantial risks with the domestic US economy in order to stabilize the currency.

In May they could not take their eyes off the Commodity Research Bureau futures index as it rose from 205 in late February to a peak of 235 on May 15. As the dollar has stabilized, so have commodity futures prices. They are now about six points off the peak reached last month.

May turned out to be a bad month for economic activity, to add to the embarrassment of the "inflation now" consensus thinkers.

After a very small May rise in payroll employment, retail sales fell 0.6 per cent. Producer prices, which had risen 0.7 per cent in April, rose 0.3 per cent in May.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve has cut back savagely on banks' reserves growth. By the second week of June, the adjusted monetary base (currency plus banks' reserves) was up 5 1/2 per cent a year since January, compared with a rise of 11 per cent a year in the final quarter of 1986.

Money growth has slumped. Money M2 which rose 10 per cent a year in the final eight months of 1986, rose only 3.4 per cent a year between December and May.

The central bank's commitment to a strong dollar is still in place, as enforced by Federal funds averaging 6.7 per cent, a high price judged necessary to hurt dollar bears.

Importers, who have been building inventory during the long period of dollar decline are now embarrassed by indigestion in stock levels and shortness of breath in the cash department. It is likely this will soon produce a fall in imports. Meanwhile, exports maintain steady growth, producing the pleasant surprise of a small drop in the May trade deficit.

On Thursday night in Tokyo and on Friday in New York, foreign buying of US Bonds revived, pushing the 30-year treasury bond yield down to 8.53 per cent in the early afternoon, the lowest such yield since early May.

The combination of slow money growth and higher short-term rates is doing good things for bond prices.

If these trends continue, some of the money fund managers who are millions and millions of dollars "under water" as a result of the April-May bond price slump, may be able to emerge from darkness and resume operations.

While consumers are struggling to keep up with debt servicing and to improve their negligible savings rate, American Express has just thrown a nasty curve. It has introduced the new "optima" card, with big limits for good credit risks and a rate tied to the prime rate, beginning at 13.5 per cent, about 400 basis points under the competition.

|              |    |              |    |
|--------------|----|--------------|----|
| Board Mts    | 22 | Foreign Exch | 22 |
| City Index   | 22 | Ir Trs       | 22 |
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## Decision soon on EMS entry

## Government likely to keep sterling out

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A decision will be taken shortly on whether to take the pound into the European Monetary System. The indications are that, in spite of the Government's desire to guarantee sterling stability, EMS entry will again be rejected.

The Prime Minister's fundamental opposition to EMS entry remains, and her ability to exert this view may have been strengthened by the size of her election victory.

In addition, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, has been less obviously pushing the EMS entry case in recent months.

EEC finance ministers meet today, but full British membership is not understood to be on the agenda.

Mr Lawson believes the commitment of the seven leading economies to hold exchange rates steady, endorsed in Venice last week, is firm enough. In this context, putting sterling into the EMS would restrict the Government's room for manoeuvre, without gaining extra exchange rate stability.

The Chancellor is aware that the buoyancy of the economy, with British industry doing well in both

home and export markets, would not have been possible had sterling been in the EMS last year, since the pound's depreciation against European currencies was the key factor.

Many City analysts assumed the Government was waiting until after the election to put sterling into the system, because of the dangers of an embarrassing devaluation.

But during the election period most of the pressure on sterling was in an upward direction, forcing \$10 billion of Bank of England interven-

tion to hold it down, and the pound's response to the 102-seat Conservative majority was muted.

Therefore, unless volatile conditions return in the foreign exchange markets, the Government is likely to continue attempting to control sterling outside the EMS.

Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, in a report out today, says EMS entry may happen by late summer or early autumn, but argues for an alternative, more flexible system of targeting the sterling index.

Hoare Govett says pressure on the pound in the next few weeks will push it above DM3.

The Bank of England is likely to respond with two half-point base-rate cuts and further intervention, before taking sterling into the EMS at below DM3, the report says.

The official reserves, now at \$35 billion, have been built up to a level appropriate for entry, the report says, and Mr Lawson has committed himself to a stable exchange rate for industry.

But, says Hoare Govett: "If policy proves inconsistent with the EMS parties, the system will provide little real protection and the exchange market will prove equally as vigorous in its judgement with sterling in the system as it would have been with sterling outside. The consequences would be a flight of capital from sterling assets, compounding the currency's weakness."

Goldman Sachs, in its UK Economics Analyst, published today, says: "The odds on a UK application this year are in favour, but not dramatically so."

## Public spending round starts with £1bn election hangover

By Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

The new public spending round starts in earnest today with the Government's plans for next year £1 billion deficit.

A number of increases were made in the election run-up which have increased next year's plans well above the level of the January White Paper despite the £5.5 billion budget agreed last November. Among the biggest increases are the extra £400 million on nurses' pay and £100 million of launch money for the next year of European Airbus.

The Government has also abandoned its previous intention of confining housing benefit to a maximum of 80 per cent of poll tax payments. This will cost £300 million.

The new Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr John Major, will have to find extra funding for a number of manifesto commitments such as more urban development corpora-

tions and the proposed transfer of council estates into new forms of tenure.

There is pressure for more spending on social services and the regions. Scotland and Wales, where the Conservatives lost overwhelmingly, present special problems. Mrs Thatcher has also promised to improve prosperity and choice in the inner cities.

Plans for the NHS, exclud-

ing the nurses' award, show a 1 per cent rise in real terms next year, compared with 2 per cent more this year.

Spending departments have been invited to submit bids for extra spending and options for reduction.

There is a £5.5 billion reserve for extra spending in the existing plans, but the Treasury will not want to start next year with a reserve lower than this year's £3.5 billion.

Additional bids can be expected from most of the main departments. There are new initiatives in education, and in defence extra money may be needed if no commitments are dropped. Lower inflation than expected will help curb the Social Security bill, but public sector pay will push up government costs.

Spending this year, increased by £4.75 billion during last year's spending survey, is broadly on target.



John Major: must find cash for manifesto commitments

## Brazil seeks extension on debt repayments

Basle (AP-Dow Jones) - Brazil will seek to extend the maturities of some 90 per cent of its more than \$60 billion in private debt and will ask for a substantial reduction in its interest rate costs during talks with creditor banks in New York set for next month, according to senior Brazilian banking sources.

Brazilian negotiators are expected to present a package that would seek to stretch out maturities on principal to 20 years, including a grace period of possibly seven years, sources said. They added that 90 per cent of Brazil's private debt will mature in the next five years. One said that it would be impossible to repay so quickly.

Brazil would also like to see a reduction in the interest rate spreads over Libor (money market rate) from 2 points to about 1 1/2 points, the sources said. A gathering of central bankers and other officials for the annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

The preparations for the talks follow a major package of economic measures announced on Friday.

The goal of the economic reforms, including an immediate price freeze, is to provide steady growth in gross national product of approximately 5 per cent this year and 6 per cent to 7 per cent in coming years.

## Airport shares sale is ready for the runway

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government's privatization programme, interrupted briefly by the general election, takes off again today with the announcement of the summer sale of Heathrow, Gatwick and five other state-owned airports.

BAA, formerly the British Airport Authority, is expected to raise about £1 billion and the sale will be targeted at small investors.

Today, Sir Norman Payne, the BAA chairman, will disclose 1986-87 pre-tax profits of about £125 million, slightly up on the previous year's £122 million, a performance achieved despite a big dip in traffic from the United States



David Buck: first attempt to boost stock concept in Britain

## NCCS plans stock financing deal

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

National Carriers Contract Services (NCCS), part of the National Freight Consortium which is Britain's biggest distribution organization, is negotiating with 10 leading retailers on a stock ownership plan which could bring fresh changes to an already fast-developing distribution industry.

The heart of the plan is to slash stockholding by retailers and so release substantial cash flow at a time when they badly need investment money for expansion, particularly in building new stores.

It comes at a time when retailers are increasingly concentrating on distribution improvements to make big strides forward in efficiency. A new Tesco centralized warehousing system which is expected to make savings of about £15 million a year, is

## Investors aim to oust chairman of WA Tyzack

By Colin Campbell

A group of minority shareholders in the engineering company WA Tyzack is calling for the removal of the chairman, for new directors to be appointed, and for Tyzack to expand by acquisitions.

Shareholders representing 28.5 per cent of the capital have served notice that they want an extraordinary meeting with the object of removing the chairman, Mr Bill Dacombe, who is head of Rea Brothers, and to have three of their representatives elected.

In a letter to Tyzack shareholders, Mr Bill Eastwood, non-executive chairman of Continuous Stationery, and together with investment companies holder of nearly 29 per cent of Tyzack's capital, says: "It is the belief of the proposed new directors that the London-based chief executive of a small merchant bank is not the right person to be chair-

man of a Sheffield-based engineering company."

Mr Eastwood adds: "It would be the aim of the new directors to speed up the development of the group (Tyzack) by a policy of expansion and acquisition."

Mr Dacombe said yesterday that it was up to ordinary shareholders to decide if they wanted a change of board, but he believed they should be fully apprised of what Mr Eastwood's master plan was.

Mr Eastwood says Rea Brothers has been Tyzack's financial adviser for many years. The letter adds "Mr Dacombe, as a full-time employee based in London, whose career has been restricted to the world of banking, has neither the time nor the experience satisfactorily to act as chairman of your company."

The date of the cgm will be announced shortly.

## Williams in £285m Reed offshoot deal

By Our City Staff

Williams Holdings will confirm this morning that it has successful bid £285 million for the paint and do-it-yourself division of Reed International, topping a management buyout plan and beating all other interested parties.

The acquisition of manufacturing plants and distribution networks in Britain, Europe and North America gives Williams Holdings Crown Paints, Polycell and other companies with a turnover of £300 million and pre-tax profits of £25 million. The paint and DIY interests will complement Williams Holdings' home improvements division which include Rawplum and Swish.

Williams is likely to have won the deal after being able to assure Reed International that it has no plans for redundancies or factory closures. The paint/DIY interests employ 5,000. Williams Holdings currently employs 6,000.

After the deal, 25 per cent of the Williams Holdings group pre-tax profits will be generated in North America.

The £285 million deal will be funded by a vendor placing of shares, with a clawback provision, at a price to be announced this morning. The acquisition will bring with it an estimated £25 million cash, thereby putting an effective takeover price of £260 million on the deal.

Reed International originally intended to sell its paint and DIY interests to the management and it fixed June 18 as the unofficial deadline for offers. The management team led by Mr Peter Burros, the chief executive, and Mr Paul Lever, managing director of Crown Paints, had arranged finance of around £200 million from City institutions to help fund its acquisition, but it has been topped.

## Loyalty plea as Cotts spurns Suter

By Our City Staff

Mitchell Cotts, in a plea to shareholders to stay loyal in the face of the unwanted Suter bid, says negotiations are advanced for the sale of several remaining non-core businesses. It also argues that the management's recent efforts are significantly improving the group's prospects.

Mr Roderick Paul, the chief executive, says in a circular

before the bid closes on Saturday, that the Suter three-for-one share offer is unacceptable, especially because it includes no cash.

The bid battle will be heavily influenced by share price movements as the closing date draws near. So far the Suter bid has remained above the Mitchell Cotts share price.

Mitchell Cotts became a bid

target after its 1986 profits collapse and the poor showing in the six months to the end of December when the interim dividend was passed.

Analysts had hoped for a profits forecast by Mitchell Cotts in its rejection document and for some indication of when dividends might be resumed in order to strengthen further its case.

Suter made a bid in May

and now has a 14.99 per cent stake, but so far it has resisted calls to sweeten its bid with an element of cash. Mitchell Cotts, taking up the omission tells its shareholders to consider the offer carefully.

On Suter's price of 258p before the weekend, its bid values each Mitchell Cotts share at 77.4p. On Friday, Mitchell Cotts was quoted at 69p.

## Boost for North Sea oil jobs

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Employment in the North Sea oil industry is expected to rise dramatically during the summer months as the companies carry out their most ambitious maintenance programmes since oil was first found.

In one block, operated by Mobil North Sea, maintenance and overhaul crews will number more than 2,000 and specialist supply and workboats will form one of the largest flotillas ever seen in the industry.

In other fields advantage will be taken of improving weather—and lower plant hire rates caused by the recent slackening of exploration—to carry out planned maintenance ahead of schedule.

Some companies are also planning to bring forward maintenance while the oil price is low so that lost production will not be as costly as next year when the industry anticipates an oil price back above \$20 a barrel. However, it will be in the

Norwegian sector that the most dramatic and most costly overhaul programme will take place with the Ekofisk oil complex—the largest oilfield in the North Sea—having its production, drilling and accommodation facilities raised above the waves.

The structures on the com-

## Opec to test Parkinson

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the new Energy Secretary, will come under attack from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' propaganda machine this week as the oil producers' cartel prepares for its ministerial meeting in Vienna next Thursday.

Opec has continually attempted to blame Britain for helping send prices down-wards by refusing to co-operate in production cuts from the North Sea as part of Opec strategy for bringing supply into line with demand. Britain has consistently said

it will not interfere in production from the North Sea.

The Opec president, Mr Riwana Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister, is planning to again attack Britain's policy in his opening statement in Vienna. He will also be seeking an early meeting with Mr Parkinson.

The Vienna meeting will centre on how increased production quotas can be shared among the 13 member countries without any large increase in the overall output level for the second half of this year.

Work will start on August 15 and last for 28 days. At present 1,200 workers are preparing for the project, which involves re-inforcing platform legs, installing flexible connectors between wells and production and processing equipment.

The work will cost almost \$400 million (£236.68 million) and 100 hydraulic jacks each capable of lifting 700 tonnes have been installed.

The six platforms and connecting walkways will be raised and in total six steel structures weighing 40,000 tonnes will be moved upwards to allow new extensions to be added to the platforms.

The Ekofisk field is the North Sea's most productive and since coming on stream in 1971 has produced 1.4 billion barrels of oil and 5.1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Since the autumn of 1984 engineers have found that it has been sinking at the rate of 40 centimetres a year

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## ANALYSIS

## Big screen test for Cannon

Cannon Group, best known in Britain as the owner of a chain of cinemas, shot to British prominence early last year with the announcement that it had bought Thorn-EMI's Screen Entertainment division from Mr Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur.

Added to the cinemas it already owned, this gave the group 40 per cent of British cinema outlets, the EMI film studios and a library of British films, including the Pathe News.

Since buying TESE, Cannon's already parlous financial condition has lurched towards the verge of insolvency. Arthur Young, its auditor, has said its opinion on the 1986 financial statements is likely to be qualified both as to Cannon's "ability to continue operations as a going concern" and as to the effect of shareholders' litigation and a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation.

Motion picture accounting standards have been drawn up to allow film companies to match revenues and costs. This is on the basis that it would be unreasonable to have to absorb the entire cost of making a film in its first year if it was expected to generate revenues for two or three years.

Matching requires the management to forecast the future revenues from any film. This is then compared with the actual revenues received in the accounting period.

The costs of making, financing and launching the film are then amortized according to the proportion of revenues received in the accounting period compared with the expected revenues.

For example, a film costing \$9 million (£5.45 million) may be expected to generate future revenues of \$30 million.

In its first year on general release in the US, the world's

biggest market, it may bring in \$10 million. This is one-third of forecast revenues, so one-third of costs, \$3 million, is written off, giving a profit of \$7 million.

In the second year, the film will go on foreign distribution, and also generate ancillary sales in the form of video, pay-TV, syndicated TV sales, cable TV and satellite TV, which nowadays can be substantial. If these outlets together generate another \$6 million of revenue, one-fifth of the forecast total, then another one-fifth of costs, or \$1.8 million, can be written off, giving a \$4.2 million profit in year two.

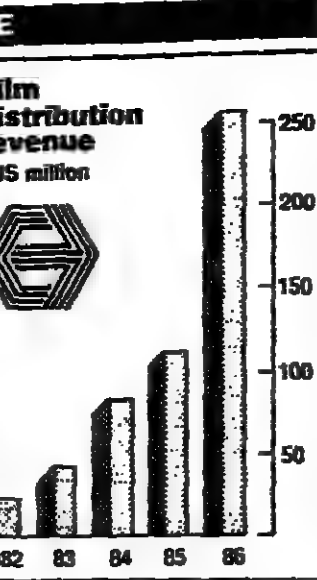
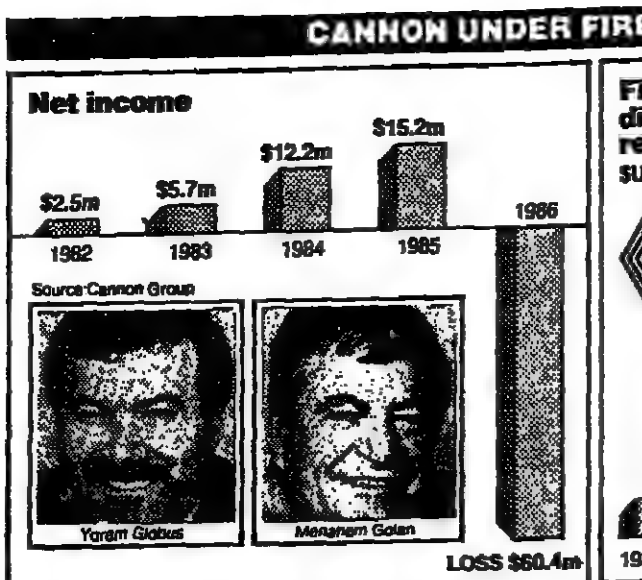
But many costs have still to be written off, and if the film has exhausted all its outlets by year three, it will make a loss in its final year. During its run, this film only netted half its projected revenues, leaving half its costs unamortized.

Because it generated revenues of \$16 million against a cost of \$9 million, the film is in profit overall. But by over-estimating the expected revenues, the company has inflated the profits of the earlier years at the expense of the final year.

Even if a film is not in overall profit by the end of its three-year life span, it can still be made to show a profit in the first year or two by making ambitious estimates of what the film will generate in revenues.

Clearly, therefore, in film company financial statements, there is a significant element of judgement involved in arriving at the profit for the year.

In theory, the crunch should come after two years or so when unamortized costs have to be written off. However, if a film company makes more and more films every year it can conceal loss-makers or end-of-run write-offs by similarly overstating the first and



## Banking on a box-office hit

Messrs Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus, respectively chairman and president of Cannon Group, have a habit of refusing to lie down when hit by problems.

However, their latest difficulties may prove too much, even for the legendary Go-Go boys.

Failure at the box-office is at the root of the present crisis. Inadequate receipts, coupled with an ever more ambitious

film-making programme, have bloated debts. By the end of last September, Cannon's debt had risen to nearly \$600 million (\$363 million), 12 times the retained equity at the year end of just over \$50 million.

The Securities and Exchange Commission investigation into Cannon's accounting practices is also a headache. This has triggered a number of lawsuits by shareholders who

claim they were induced to buy shares on the basis of misleading financial statements.

A large box-office success could still rescue the group, but Cannon's record is not encouraging. In spite of releasing 32 films last year and 26 the year before, the group has not had a big hit since 1984.

The hope is that at least one of its many untested films will be a smash hit.

Despite the lack of a big hit, and over-optimistic revenue forecasts, Cannon recorded steadily increasing quarterly profits until the third quarter of last year. Then the crunch came in the shape of a new auditor, Arthur Young.

In theory, the release of a larger number of films than in the previous year should allow Cannon to report a profit sufficient to cover amortization on its films to be written off.

In 1986, the system failed to work. The box office perfor-

mance of its films was disappointing, to say the least, and insufficient to cover its amortization costs, increased operating costs and interest expenses. As a result, Cannon reported a whopping loss of \$60.3 million for the 12 months to last December.

More disturbingly, the previous year's balance sheet was restated. The net effect of the adjustments was to reduce shareholders' equity by \$32 million - an amount close to

Cannon's entire net income of \$35 million for the previous

five years. Inevitably, doubts were expressed about the adequacy of the speed of amortization in previous years, culminating in the SEC investigation.

The inquiry is not concerned with whether the Cannon Group accounts have not been drawn up in accordance with the accounting standards. It is calling into question the judgement exercised by the company's managers in estimating future revenues.

Even after these write-offs, Cannon is carrying unamortized film costs of \$548 million, of which \$326 million relate to movies that have already been released.

Meanwhile, given the debt levels, interest costs are a serious burden.

Sale of assets is one way to reduce debt. The film archive, which the British Film Institute would have liked to have kept in Britain, has already been sold overseas, while a buyer is actively being sought for the library which may realize its greatest value as real estate. Warner Brothers' 50 per cent option on the European cinemas effectively stalls sales there.

Negotiation of the latest \$10 million loan from the Luxembourg-based Intercontinental will provide a short breathing space. It has also given the group a board member, a Mr Parretti, who is "presently subject to pending proceedings in Naples-Syracuse" in connection with an alleged mis-statement of the balance sheets of an Italian soccer team and a newspaper, according to an SEC filing, which added that Mr Parretti had denied the charges.

During the breathing space, Cannon must release a film the public wants to see. Then, income will exceed expenditure. Result, happiness.

Carol Ferguson

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

| Company            | Price  | Change | Dividend | Yield |
|--------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| 1.234567 ABC Corp  | 12.34  | +0.12  | 0.50     | 4.0%  |
| 2.345678 DEF Ltd   | 56.78  | -0.45  | 1.20     | 2.1%  |
| 3.456789 GHI Inc   | 89.01  | +0.78  | 0.80     | 0.9%  |
| 4.567890 JKL Co    | 23.45  | +0.01  | 0.30     | 1.3%  |
| 5.678901 MNO Corp  | 67.89  | -0.10  | 0.60     | 0.9%  |
| 6.789012 PQR Ltd   | 10.12  | +0.25  | 0.40     | 3.9%  |
| 7.890123 STU Inc   | 34.56  | +0.15  | 0.20     | 0.6%  |
| 8.901234 VWX Co    | 78.90  | -0.20  | 0.90     | 1.1%  |
| 9.012345 YZA Corp  | 15.67  | +0.05  | 0.10     | 0.6%  |
| 10.123456 BCD Ltd  | 45.67  | +0.30  | 0.70     | 1.5%  |
| 11.234567 EFG Inc  | 90.12  | -0.50  | 1.10     | 1.2%  |
| 12.345678 HIJ Co   | 20.34  | +0.10  | 0.25     | 1.2%  |
| 13.456789 KLM Corp | 50.12  | +0.20  | 0.50     | 1.0%  |
| 14.567890 NOP Ltd  | 70.89  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.1%  |
| 15.678901 QRS Inc  | 10.45  | +0.02  | 0.15     | 1.4%  |
| 16.789012 TUV Co   | 30.12  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.2%  |
| 17.890123 WXY Corp | 60.34  | -0.25  | 0.65     | 1.1%  |
| 18.901234 ZAB Ltd  | 12.56  | +0.08  | 0.20     | 1.6%  |
| 19.012345 CDE Inc  | 40.78  | +0.12  | 0.45     | 1.1%  |
| 20.123456 FGH Co   | 80.90  | -0.30  | 0.95     | 1.2%  |
| 21.234567 IJK Corp | 18.01  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.4%  |
| 22.345678 LMN Ltd  | 55.67  | +0.20  | 0.75     | 1.3%  |
| 23.456789 OPQ Inc  | 95.12  | -0.40  | 1.00     | 1.1%  |
| 24.567890 RST Co   | 25.34  | +0.15  | 0.30     | 1.2%  |
| 25.678901 UVW Corp | 65.89  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 26.789012 XYZ Ltd  | 11.23  | +0.03  | 0.18     | 1.6%  |
| 27.890123 ABC Inc  | 35.67  | +0.10  | 0.35     | 1.1%  |
| 28.901234 DEF Co   | 75.90  | -0.20  | 0.90     | 1.2%  |
| 29.012345 GHI Corp | 16.45  | +0.05  | 0.20     | 1.2%  |
| 30.123456 JKL Ltd  | 48.12  | +0.15  | 0.40     | 0.8%  |
| 31.234567 MNO Inc  | 88.34  | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.2%  |
| 32.345678 PQR Co   | 19.56  | +0.08  | 0.25     | 1.3%  |
| 33.456789 STU Corp | 59.78  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 34.567890 VWX Ltd  | 99.01  | -0.45  | 1.15     | 1.2%  |
| 35.678901 YZA Inc  | 21.23  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 1.4%  |
| 36.789012 BCD Co   | 61.45  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.3%  |
| 37.890123 EFG Corp | 13.67  | +0.05  | 0.20     | 1.5%  |
| 38.901234 HIJ Ltd  | 43.89  | +0.12  | 0.35     | 0.8%  |
| 39.012345 KLM Inc  | 83.12  | -0.25  | 0.95     | 1.1%  |
| 40.123456 NOP Co   | 24.34  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.4%  |
| 41.234567 QRS Corp | 64.56  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 42.345678 TUV Ltd  | 12.78  | +0.03  | 0.18     | 1.4%  |
| 43.456789 WXY Inc  | 32.90  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 0.9%  |
| 44.567890 ZAB Co   | 72.12  | -0.20  | 0.90     | 1.2%  |
| 45.678901 CDE Corp | 17.45  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.4%  |
| 46.789012 FGH Ltd  | 57.67  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 47.890123 IJK Inc  | 97.89  | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.1%  |
| 48.901234 LMN Co   | 22.01  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 1.4%  |
| 49.012345 OPQ Corp | 62.23  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.3%  |
| 50.123456 RST Ltd  | 14.34  | +0.05  | 0.20     | 1.4%  |
| 51.234567 UVW Inc  | 44.56  | +0.12  | 0.35     | 0.8%  |
| 52.345678 XYZ Co   | 84.78  | -0.25  | 0.95     | 1.1%  |
| 53.456789 ABC Corp | 25.90  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.4%  |
| 54.567890 DEF Ltd  | 65.12  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 55.678901 GHI Inc  | 15.23  | +0.05  | 0.20     | 1.3%  |
| 56.789012 JKL Co   | 55.45  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 57.890123 MNO Corp | 95.67  | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.1%  |
| 58.901234 PQR Ltd  | 26.78  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 1.1%  |
| 59.012345 STU Inc  | 66.90  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.2%  |
| 60.123456 VWX Co   | 16.01  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.6%  |
| 61.234567 YZA Corp | 46.23  | +0.12  | 0.35     | 0.8%  |
| 62.345678 BCD Ltd  | 86.45  | -0.25  | 0.95     | 1.1%  |
| 63.456789 EFG Inc  | 27.56  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.4%  |
| 64.567890 HIJ Co   | 67.78  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 65.678901 KLM Corp | 17.89  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.4%  |
| 66.789012 NOP Ltd  | 57.90  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 67.890123 QRS Inc  | 98.12  | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.1%  |
| 68.901234 TUV Co   | 28.23  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 1.1%  |
| 69.012345 UVW Corp | 68.45  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.2%  |
| 70.123456 WXY Ltd  | 18.34  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.4%  |
| 71.234567 ZAB Inc  | 58.56  | +0.12  | 0.35     | 0.8%  |
| 72.345678 ABC Co   | 98.78  | -0.25  | 0.95     | 1.1%  |
| 73.456789 DEF Corp | 29.89  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.4%  |
| 74.567890 GHI Ltd  | 69.90  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 75.678901 IJK Inc  | 19.01  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.3%  |
| 76.789012 LMN Co   | 59.12  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 77.890123 OPQ Corp | 99.34  | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.1%  |
| 78.901234 RST Ltd  | 30.45  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 1.1%  |
| 79.012345 TUV Inc  | 70.56  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.2%  |
| 80.123456 VWX Co   | 20.67  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.2%  |
| 81.234567 YZA Corp | 60.78  | +0.12  | 0.35     | 0.8%  |
| 82.345678 BCD Ltd  | 100.90 | -0.25  | 0.95     | 1.1%  |
| 83.456789 EFG Inc  | 31.01  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.4%  |
| 84.567890 HIJ Co   | 71.12  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 85.678901 KLM Corp | 21.23  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.2%  |
| 86.789012 NOP Ltd  | 61.34  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 87.890123 QRS Inc  | 101.45 | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.1%  |
| 88.901234 TUV Co   | 32.56  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 0.9%  |
| 89.012345 UVW Corp | 72.67  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.1%  |
| 90.123456 WXY Ltd  | 22.78  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.1%  |
| 91.234567 ZAB Inc  | 62.89  | +0.12  | 0.35     | 0.8%  |
| 92.345678 ABC Co   | 103.00 | -0.25  | 0.95     | 1.1%  |
| 93.456789 DEF Corp | 33.10  | +0.18  | 0.35     | 1.4%  |
| 94.567890 GHI Ltd  | 73.21  | -0.10  | 0.85     | 1.3%  |
| 95.678901 IJK Inc  | 23.32  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.1%  |
| 96.789012 LMN Co   | 63.43  | +0.20  | 0.70     | 1.2%  |
| 97.890123 OPQ Corp | 103.54 | -0.35  | 1.05     | 1.1%  |
| 98.901234 RST Ltd  | 34.23  | +0.10  | 0.30     | 0.9%  |
| 99.012345 TUV Inc  | 74.65  | -0.15  | 0.80     | 1.1%  |
| 100.123456 VWX Co  | 24.34  | +0.05  | 0.25     | 1.1%  |

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|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| Company        |       |     |     |     | Company |       |     |     |     | Company  |       |     |     |     | Company |       |     |     |     |
| Cap            | Price | Chg | Div | Yld | Cap     | Price | Chg | Div | Yld | Cap      | Price | Chg | Div | Yld | Cap     | Price | Chg | Div | Yld |
| \$ Mil         | \$    |     | \$  | %   | \$ Mil  | \$    |     | \$  | %   | \$ Mil   | \$    |     | \$  | %   | \$ Mil  | \$    |     | \$  | %   |
| 100            | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     | 100      | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     |
| 100            | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     | 100      | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     |
| 100            | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     | 100      | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     |
| 100            | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     | 100      | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     |
| 100            | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     | 100      | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     |
| 100            | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     | 100      | 100   |     |     |     | 100     | 100   |     |     |     |
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# EMS entry: high-risk policy not a comforting embrace

Against the worrying and unsettled backdrop of the world's economic prospects, with its remaining imbalances and political impasses, Britain looks comparatively well placed. The current account, public sector borrowing requirement and sterling exchange rate all seem near reasonable equilibrium values. Nominal wage growth still seems disturbingly high, given the level of unemployment, but a comparatively fast rate of growth in productivity, of output per worker, is holding down unit labour costs. Real output is growing well and inflation remains steady at about 4 per cent a year.

Against such a relatively attractive background, the combination of some post-election euphoria (primarily among non-residents) and the prospects of entry into the European Monetary System is likely to lead to a considerable flow of funds into sterling financial instruments. This will cause the authorities a big problem. They have the choice of taking the pressure either on the exchange rate (notably allowing the pound to rise above DM3) or on interest rates, allowing them to fall further.

In view of the present extremely rapid rise in bank lending and broad money growth, the current rapid rate of growth of real output in Britain, and world-wide dangers of a resurgence in inflation, there is no question to my mind which of these alternatives is preferable — namely, to let the pressure be taken largely on an appreciating exchange rate. There is, in theory, another alternative, to combine fiscal deflation, via higher taxes, with continuing monetary ease. With broad money growth already at 20 per cent a year, I would have

doubts about such a mix of policies even if it were available, but it is not. There are political constraints on fiscal policy in Britain as well, and in the immediate aftermath of the election, fiscal tightening is simply not on the agenda.

Not only would this recipe, allowing inflows to appreciate the exchange rate, upset industry — whose calls for further stimulation appear as inexhaustible as an incipient drunkard's for more alcohol — but it would also drive the exchange rate above the level at which conventional wisdom claims it would be appropriately competitive to peg against the European currencies, and the mark in particular, on entry into the EMS.

In this context there are likely to be suggestions that we can obtain the best of all possible worlds by entry into the EMS. Not only would we peg our exchange rate at the present competitive level, and be forced, willy nilly, to accept significantly lower interest rate levels, but we could do all this without any risk of worsening inflation, because the EMS peg would represent a guarantee that inflation in future would be restrained to West German levels. This is a dangerous delusion, particularly so because it appears to offer jam today, in the form of low exchange rates and interest rates simultaneously, without any need to diet tomorrow.

Such a step would further increase the rate of domestic monetary growth in Britain. The capacity of the Conservative Government, and of the Treasury, to move from an (invalid) viewpoint that the growth of broad money is an exact determinant of the monetary case, to broad money growth already at 20 per cent a year, I would have

no relationship at all with the growth of nominal incomes is staggering with respect both to its speed and the comprehensive nature of the intellectual somersault involved.

We already have much more expansive domestic monetary growth than in West Germany. Joining the EMS now would tend to exacerbate such key discrepancies.

There is no question but that Britain remains an inherently more inflationary country than West Germany. Joining the EMS does not eliminate those differences; indeed, as I have argued, it would reinforce the present disparity in monetary policies.

Sooner or later, such disparities will be reflected in downward pressure on the pound towards its lower limit at that point, without exchange controls, there would be massive capital outflows. That will either force one of the most staggering "slopes" that this country has ever experienced, or a big step change in parities.

If those advocating entry into the EMS really want to eliminate inflation from Britain by this route, they had better prepare the public for a forthcoming crunch — as our exchange rate eventually weakens — that could well lead to an extended rerun of the unhappy period in the early 1980s.

If those advocating entry intend to accommodate comparatively worse British inflationary behaviour by prompt adjustments in parities, then entry provides no guarantee against worsening inflation.

Of course, advocates of entry will argue that neither extreme method of operation would be desirable nor at-

tempted. The future conduct of policy within the EMS would seek to provide an optimal balance of restraint, and adjustment, to domestic inflationary impulses.

It would, however, be just as easy to describe such a compromise in an adverse light, as being likely to achieve neither stability of domestic inflation nor of nominal exchange and interest rates. What this discussion does illustrate, however, is that a decision to go into the EMS is not complete in itself.

At least as important would be the question of how we would intend to operate within the EMS: a key initial question here would be the size of margins around the initial parity, whether 6 per cent as in the case of Italy, or 12.5 per cent as in the case of the other countries. Wider margins would signal a greater willingness to adjust; narrower margins indicate a greater desire to constrain (whether or not such intentions would later be carried out in practice).

My own guess is that we will enter, not because the issue has been properly thought through, but partly because the alternative — of muddling along with discretionary monetary policy — seems so woolly and unexciting, and partly because such a sizeable proportion of opinion formers have come down in favour of joining.

This latter majority has occurred in some large part only because each group of advocates believes British policy would be operated within the EMS as that group would wish. Thus there is a sizeable group of adherents who see entry into the EMS as a way of controlling real exchange rates, that is, they wish to adjust the pound parity flexibly and promptly in response

to relative inflation differentials, preferably adopting wider 6 per cent bands. They see entry into the EMS largely as a guarantee against the kind of misalignment experienced here in 1980-82. But there is an equally large, or larger, group who would intend to enter the EMS to peg the nominal exchange rate, and to use domestic policies to constrain inflation to allow this to occur. They see entry as a better discipline on the economy in general, and on wage bargaining in particular, than the now-discredited monetary targets. They would immediately adopt narrow bands.

One may characterize the first group's approach as coming from the SDP, "wet" wing, while the second is the right-wing radical, "dry" position. I believe entry into the EMS along "wet" lines would be feasible, and probably even marginally beneficial both economically and politically, but it would not represent a contra-inflationary guarantee, and would actually involve only a relatively minor shift in policy-making from the present.

I find it difficult, however, to see the re-elected Conservative Party adopting such a cautious, minimalist approach. If Mrs Thatcher is to be persuaded to enter at all, it would be, I believe, in the hopes of achieving such a radical change in policy regimes as to try to alter the fundamental behaviour of the British economy.

This latter would involve being prepared to shock the British economy, trades union leaders, by aggressively deflationary policy measures, when sterling comes under pressure within the EMS, as it will in due course, into a realization that prices will be held down to West German levels, come what may.

In that case what will come will be a period of considerable financial instability. There are, *mirabile dictu*, a widespread group of business men who appear to believe EMS entry will lead to more stable interest rates. If we enter, as I now think we will, they will shortly discover the reverse is true. Entry into the EMS on the radical terms Mrs Thatcher will almost certainly want will be a high-risk policy.

Watch out for squalls ahead in the world economy and in Britain.

Charles Goodhart  
Professor Goodhart is a director of Gerrard & National

## COMMENT Enterprise culture club to rewrite the rules

The enterprise circus has moved on. Once the election dust cleared, anyone in business was keen to know who would take on the top jobs at the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Energy. Since changes in these two key posts seemed inevitable whatever the outcome.

Whatever manifestos may say about broad principles and individual legislative initiatives, personalities matter when it comes to detailed day to day decision-making in economic departments. And that, in the end, has equally profound effects on Britain's business climate. The Treasury under Nigel Lawson has a different outlook on the world from the Treasury under Sir Geoffrey Howe. And Norman Tebbit's clearcut doctrines at the DTI had implications and results quite different from Cecil Parkinson's epoch-making but deceptively subtle deal with the Stock Exchange, when he was briefly in charge.

More than a few people were hoping that Mr Parkinson might return to his old stamping ground. He seemed ideally cast to make covert ministerial initiatives and exert influence behind the scenes to persuade the actors in the debate over relationships between the City and industry to evolve constructive new structures on a voluntary basis.

Mr Parkinson will now have an equally tricky job setting the framework for privatization of the electricity industry. He will be faced by concerted lobbying to maintain the huge monopoly, with arguments that it is needed to finance a costly nuclear reactor programme. But the preservation of one natural monopoly would imply the retention of another artificial one — the coal industry — and needs to be resisted skillfully.

The DTI has instead become the venue for the enterprise culture club of Lord Young of Gramham and Kenneth Clarke. While some of the policy units will simply move back with their ministers, this presents a most exciting prospect. Traditional regional policy has already been reformed for the better, away from the somewhat patronizing and ultimately self-defeating road of subsidizing businesses to be where they did not want to be.

Of the various initiatives that have been introduced, urban development corporations have thus far appeared most important, since it is clear that what has been termed regional policy is more accurately about restoring natural magnetism and momentum to decayed provincial centres. It is much better for private enterprise and Government to co-operate in making provincial centres places where industry does want to be. The DTI has already learnt much from the initiatives of state industries in bringing life back to towns stricken by the closure of formerly great works complexes. It has not worked out the

links between provincial vigour and merger policy.

But the commonsense process of rethinking regional policy, from Michael Heseltine's Merseyside initiatives to enterprise allowances, has left policy unco-ordinated and split between ministries. In the past, Lord Young's special role has been to bring together different strands in new Whitehall alignments. That could pay double dividends in the drive to revive inner cities.

If the DTI is to become the department of enterprise, however, it will need to grapple with a variety of existing problems in that spirit. These include the future of Rover. Present losses remain unacceptable, but it could be counterproductive to go for a swift final solution. Instead of trusting the combination of Graham Day and the Honda link to develop a viable national company.

British Steel presents a brighter picture. There is every chance of achieving simple privatization, though at considerable cost to the Exchequer in loan write-offs.

The new team cannot easily — nor should it — sweep away the DTI's obscure role as sponsoring department to most of the great companies of the land. That old corporatist relationship needs to be recast for new purposes, particularly the crucial need to develop the civil research and development effort of private industry. This will need sympathy and cajolery to develop priorities and sponsor co-operation between suspicious rivals, rather than chugging about large subsidies. And the present review of competition policy will need to be meshed in with this new approach at the highest level.

Enterprise culture needs to be led by the development of new products and the drive to higher productivity if it is to revive employment and regional centres. This is the fertile soil on which small business and self-employment can also grow.

Competition and enterprise also need to inform Britain's trade policy. As trade minister, Paul Channon for many years pursued a sound path between realism and free trade principles. This decayed under recent pressures in the hands of Alan Clark, whose approach meshed in too easily with the continental protectionist tendencies of the European Commission.

Positive trade initiatives will now increasingly become the province of John MacGregor, the new agriculture minister. But the new DTI team will need to sell the benefits of free and open trade better to consumers, who have been subject to much heavy and unopposed lobbying from producers against their own interest.

Graham Searjeant  
Financial Editor

### USM REVIEW

## Market tunes in to Colorvision

Britain's so-called north-south divide will be bridged in a small way tomorrow with the flotation on the Unlisted Securities Market of the Liverpool television and video retailer Colorvision.

The chairman, Mr Neville Michaelson, aged 42, who invested £300 to launch the business 23 years ago, will pocket almost £2 million cash. His brother Bernard, now the company secretary, who managed to scrape together only £150 back in 1964, will receive £1 million.

As well as these immediate cash payments, both will be left with substantial share stakes — Neville with 51 per cent and Bernard with 23 per cent — with their company valued at £16.2 million.

Tomorrow's share placing at 120p is being handled by Capel-Cure Myers, the broker, with Towerhouse Tiney, the Liverpool broker, distributing the shares in the North. At 120p they are on a prospective p/e of 20 and £3.5 million will be raised, with £500,000 being ploughed back into the business to provide share option schemes for its middle management.

The Michaelson brothers, both television engineers by



Gerald Lavender: extensive portfolio of funny stories

Colorvision will be the eighth new USM issue from the smaller companies team at Capel-Cure Myers in four months. Others included Sock Shop, Weyvale, the garden centre group which produced the USM's 60th millionaire, and Capital Radio.

Armed with an extensive portfolio of funny stories, a disarming smile, Mr Gerald Lavender, chairman of Welpac, the pre-packaged do-it-yourself products supplier, was back in favour with the City last week after publication of the group's full-year figures.

They showed pretax profits climbing 30 per cent to £462,595 while earnings a share rose 37 per cent to 1.60p. They were more impressive than last year's sickly performance which saw profits dip from £404,000 to £355,000 because of higher overheads.

But Mr Lavender thinks 1987 could be his year. A few months ago he bought the Shawe Group of Companies, including Shawe Metal Spinners, Cosmo Lighting and Shredvale Enterprises, for £1 million. He has high hopes for Shawe which is expected to make its first real contribution this year and has formed a new company to help distribute its products. The market is looking for a sharply better performance from Welpac, which includes leading d-i-y chains such as FADS and B&Q among its customers.

Mr Lavender may even decide to take the acquisition trail again. The group is certainly better placed, having seen the share price more than treble since it made its USM debut in 1984. On Friday the shares closed at a peak of 33p, valuing the group at £6 million.

Carol Leonard

## Saatchi & Saatchi

Just when it looks like advertising giant Saatchi & Saatchi may be about to have the door shut on it by its long-standing client, the Conservative Party, so, it seems, another door is about to open. Italian-born Claudio Belli — who commutes to London weekly from Milan — flew out to Moscow yesterday for a three-day official visit as the guest of Soviet foreign affairs minister Eduard Shevardnadze. As well as visiting the Bolshoi Ballet, Belli, aged 58, who runs Saatchi's management consultancy arm, Hay, will be giving a lecture at the Soviet Academy of Sciences about managerial training in Britain. He is believed to be the first Westerner to be invited to do such a thing. "They want to know what we can do to help them push forward Gorbachev's new approach," he tells me. "They have asked me to tell them how, why and what it costs to train managers in Britain." But hopes that the trip might result in a new source of fee income are unfounded. "They'll be paying my expenses — we will not be charging a fee," Belli says.

American Albert Lowry made a fortune by telling other people how to get rich. His 1980 best-seller *How You Can Become Financially Independent by Investing in Real Estate*, plus seminars on the subject, netted him a £20 million fortune. But unfortunately he did not learn how to stay rich. He has just filed for bankruptcy.

Carol Leonard

### THE TIMES CITY DIARY

#### Third time unlucky

Michael Young, aged 42, one-time foreign affairs adviser to Edward Heath, is one of a number of City gents who will be limping back to their offices today from the campaign trail rather than making a hoped-for entry into Westminster. Young, public affairs manager at Consolidated Gold Fields, fought the Isle of Wight for the Liberal Party and lost. In Young's case it was third time

unlucky — he previously stood against Lord Whitelaw in Farnham & The Border and was beaten a second time in the same constituency in 1983 when Willie was elevated to the Lords. Meanwhile, over at the rival mining finance firm RTZ, its opposite number, press officer David Lidington, stood, unsuccessfully, for the Conservatives in the Labour stronghold of Vauxhall.

Nigel Lawson, by common consent, the Chancellor set up the best pre-election economic situation for many parliaments and he also emerged as brief than most of his colleagues. Above all, when



"I want to go private"

## State of the parties

In sheer splendour no election night party in modern times can have matched Sir James Goldsmith's magnificent affair at Cliveden, stately former home of the Astors, setting for scenes in the Profumo scandal, and now a hotel.

The date chosen by Sir James and Lady Anabel might have been a lucky accident: invitations to the party (10.30pm, black tie, dancing) had gone out well before Mrs Thatcher declared June 11 polling day. It is inconceivable (or is it?) that he had prior knowledge. I prefer to think he had decided June 11 was the right day and therefore the day the Prime Minister would choose. Had the results gone Labour's way, Cliveden would have been remembered in a different light. Garden fairs as flaming torches in revolutionary fests; Bentleys and Jaguars turning into tumblebrels; the brayings of Kinnock and Hattersley as high businessmen and glided bankers made for the exits, pausing only to telephone Zurich. Again Jimmy knew his market. Maggie would win and the dancing would go on. The interesting question now is whether Thatcher's Britain Mark III will tempt him back to a leading role here.

### On his way

Some Conservative Party-watchers, trying to decide which Tory minister had the best election campaign with a view to finding a successor to Mrs Thatcher, are pointing at

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| 24  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 25  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 26  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 27  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 28  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 29  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 30  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 31  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 32  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 33  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 34  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 35  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 36  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 37  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 38  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 39  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 40  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 41  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 42  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 43  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 44  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 45  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 46  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 47  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 48  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 49  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |
| 50  | Bentley | Automobiles | 1.1          |

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16.000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT Total

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

INDEX-LINKED

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

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INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

INDEX-LINKED

# Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DATA: Dealings begin today. Dealings end June 26. Contango day June 29. Settlement day July 6.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks

| Company               | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-----|
| 1.1731m Net West (as) | 220   | +14    | 2.1      | 4.1   | 7.9 |
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## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career opportunities

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Despite long hours and hard work, the policeman's lot can be a very happy one

## A tall order test of quality

Few jobs demand more resourcefulness, offer greater variety or require such an instant response to any eventuality than that of a police officer. The work requires a mixture of qualities including common sense, accurate observation, physical stamina, sympathetic understanding and the ability to take authority and remain cool in an emergency.

It is a tall order to find the right blend of these attributes in any individual. How do the police go about recruitment?

There are 43 police forces in England and Wales, eight in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. Each has a wide degree of autonomy, setting its own priorities in the utilization of available resources, being responsible to local police committees and to the Home Office and led by a chief officer.

Forces vary in strength, from fewer than 1,000 in some rural areas up to 27,000 in the Metropolitan Police. The area covered by each force is divided into divisions and sub-divisions managed by chief superintendents, superintendents or chief inspectors, depending on their size, who operate through teams of inspectors, sergeants and constables.

The independence of each force is clearly seen in the demands they make of their new recruits. Some forces insist that their officers must be up to two inches taller than the national minimum height of 5ft 8in for men and 5ft 4in for women; others will consider applicants below that height. Good eyesight is important; some forces accept those who need to wear spectacles, others do not.

All applicants must pass an initial recruitment test, though some forces grant exemption to candidates with five O-levels or better. More mature candidates, who lack academic qualifications but who have considerable

More than 5 per cent  
of the Met force  
are now graduates

employment experience or have been involved in community projects, are particularly welcomed by some forces.

Over the last 15 years, the number of graduate police officers has been steadily increasing - more than 5 per cent of the Metropolitan Police are now graduates.

Within these standards, the forces try hard to recruit officers who are a representative cross section of the community in which they will serve. Some are making strenuous efforts to attract members of ethnic minorities to join them in order to improve the cultural mix throughout their ranks.

Everyone joins at the rank of constable. Unlike most areas of business and commerce, recruits are not brought in from outside to senior positions, unless of course they come from a suitable rank in another police force.

MAY THE FORCE  
BE WITH YOU...

All recruits begin by attending an initial residential training course lasting 14 weeks or, in the case of the Metropolitan Police, 20 weeks. This training is designed to develop all those qualities that police officers need to be effective in their first role. Self-defence, physical training, foot-drill and swimming are on the syllabus together with first-aid. Attention is given to a smart appearance and a disciplined approach.

Throughout the course, instructors simulate real-life situations such as traffic accidents, giving evidence in court, arresting a suspect and controlling a crowd. These practical lessons are taken alongside classroom subjects including the criminal law relating to theft, assault, criminal damage and related topics and police station procedures.

Training is directed towards the development of interpersonal skills and the ability to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing.

Those who pass this lengthy, wide-ranging and intensive course are presented with a warrant card - their authority to begin duty in the police. Then, for the first time, begins the task of working on rotating eight-hour shifts, unsocial hours and, of course, overtime when necessary.

Probationers, as they are then called, are introduced gradually to real policing, starting by working for a few weeks with an experienced constable until they are considered able to patrol on their own.

In addition to the normal applicants, some join through the graduate entry scheme and the police cadet training scheme. More than 600 graduates are

recruited every year and around 30 of these are elected by extended interview for places on the graduate entry scheme which provides accelerated promotion to the rank of inspector.

These recruits undertake the initial training course and spend the first two years as constables, as all other entrants do, detecting and preventing crime, maintaining law and order, helping people in distress and dealing with emergencies that arise.

Those few graduates joining in this way are considered as potential senior officers and, provided they fulfil their early promise, will have a good chance of rising to the highest ranks.

Each year, the Metropolitan Police cadet corps seeks to recruit up to 300 youngsters aged between 17 and 18. After successfully passing the 2½-day selection procedure of initiative tests, group discussions and interviews, the cadets start a 46-week training course.

This remarkable course includes taking part in community service projects and adventure training, learning survival techniques and navigation as well as lessons in the law, practical psychology, verbal and written communication.

Community work includes helping in youth clubs, hospitals or homes for the elderly. Canoeing, abseiling, rock climbing and understanding how to get around the countryside in the dark are all included in the adventure training. A few other forces also operate cadet schemes.

The police is one area of employment where the chance of good applications being accepted is high. The Metropolitan Police alone is seeking to recruit around 2,000 officers this year, though naturally the smaller forces have fewer vacancies.

The work is exacting but the rewards are good. A young constable aged 22,

A constable aged 22  
can expect to earn  
over £11,700 a year

working in London, can expect to earn more than £11,700 a year and be given free accommodation or a rent allowance of up to £2,000. In addition, everyone is expected to work some paid overtime when this becomes necessary.

While these salaries might not compare with those of City high-fliers, they are well above those enjoyed by the average university graduate at that age.

Having joined the police, the scope for specialization is wide. All officers have the opportunity to develop their careers by spending periods of time in different sections and gaining experience and training in the many facets of police work. These include CID, traffic, dog-handling, the mounted police and a variety of other roles.

Neil Harris

UNIVERSITY OF  
KUWAIT  
Faculty of Medicine

★★★★★★

Applications are invited for the appointment of  
**SECRETARY**  
to the Faculty of Medicine.

The Secretary assists the Vice-Dean Academic Affairs with the academic and student administration, and is responsible to the Dean for servicing all committees and the Council of the Faculty, and preparing the Faculty Handbook and other Faculty Publications.

Candidates should possess a bachelor's degree and have appropriate experience in university administration.

Salary will be in the range KD 450-600 per month, (KD 1 = 22.4 US\$3.4 approx). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the employee, spouse and three dependent children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to the Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kuwait, P.O. Box 24823 Safat, 13110 - Safat - Kuwait, with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, copy of the passport, copies of certificates, and the names of three referees, to arrive not later than 15th July 1987.

★★★★★★

UNIVERSITY OF KENT  
AT CANTERBURYPersonal Social  
Services Research Unit

Applications are invited for two posts of Research Fellow/Associate in Domiciliary Care for the Elderly. One post is for a period of four years from September 1987; the second post is for a period of two years to commence as soon as possible.

Applicants should have a post-graduate qualification in a social science or in statistics. Special preference will be given to candidates with expertise in the analysis of organizations, the relations between formal and informal care, or economics of health care.

Salaries: Research Fellow £9,000 - £14,200  
Research Associate £7,100 - £12,900

It is expected that the appointment to the two year post will be at the level of Research Associate, although consideration will be given to appointment at Research Fellow level depending on experience and qualifications.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr J E Reilly, Secretary of Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ to be returned no later than Monday, 8th July 1987. Please quote reference A87/80

THE UNIVERSITY  
OF HULL  
LECTURESHIPS IN  
ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for three Lectureships in Accounting to commence on 1 October 1987 or such date as may be arranged. These appointments are on a permanent basis and will contribute to the strengthening and expansion of the department of accounting within The School of Management.

Candidates should have a good degree in accounting or a related subject and teaching experience in accounting. An accounting qualification and/or professional experience will be an advantage. Applicants are invited from any specialist area of accounting or finance, as the University offers a wide range of optional subjects within the accounting programme.

Starting salaries will be in the range £8,735 - £13,675 per annum or £14,245 - £18,210 per annum depending on experience and qualifications.

A further attraction of the posts is that there are expected to be opportunities for staff to undertake overseas travel if they wish and to earn additional remuneration through the international programme in which the department is involved.

Applications (6 copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees should be sent by 3 July 1987 to the Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

BP CHEMICALS  
LECTURESHIP  
IN MATERIALS

Applications are invited for this post, which is sponsored by BP Chemicals in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate would be expected to have a first degree in mechanical engineering, materials science or physics and to have research experience in the field of mechanical properties of polymers and composites. The lectureship is in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Imperial College, London SW7 2BX. The salary scale is £8,735 - £13,675 per annum. Closing date for applications: 10 July 1987.

Applicants should forward a detailed CV and the names of two referees to Professor J.C. Williams, E.E. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Imperial College, London SW7 2BX. From whom further details may be obtained. Closing date for applications: 10 July 1987.

## University of Bradford

SENIOR MEDICAL  
OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Medical Officer in the Student Health Service at the University of Bradford. The Service additionally provides a comprehensive medical service for students of the University and the neighbouring campus of Bradford College, and an accident, emergency and resuscitation service for the area.

The Service additionally employs two part-time Medical Officers. An interest in psychological medicine and student problems would be an advantage. The NHS test is lower at £5,000 and £6,000 temporary salaries are £6,000 and £7,000 respectively. The post is vacant on 30 September 1987 on the replacement of the present incumbent. The post holder must have an appointment from 1 September to 31 March. Salary negotiable within professional range. Further particulars from the Deputy Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire LS18 3TU. An equal opportunity employer.

Applications should be sent to: The Deputy Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire LS18 3TU. An equal opportunity employer.

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The University of Sheffield  
Department of  
Electronic and  
Electrical  
Engineering

As part of the continuing expansion of the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering through the Engineering and Technology Programme, applications are invited for the following posts available from August 1987:

LECTURER  
EXPERIMENTAL  
OFFICER/ SENIOR  
EXPERIMENTAL  
OFFICER

For the post of Lecturer, candidates should have experience in the broad area of VLSI design (including custom arrays and CAD tools). Applications from candidates wishing to move into this rapidly developing area would also be welcome. Excellent opportunities exist for research and the appointee will be given every encouragement to develop their own area of interest. The post of Experimental Officer/Senior Officer is associated with the Department's Microprocessor Unit. The Unit plays an important role in the Department's teaching and research, especially in the design and operation of hardware and software for microprocessor and microelectronic systems.

For the post of Lecturer, the initial appointment will be made on either the Grade A salary scale (starting at £8,735 - £13,675 per annum) or the Grade B scale (£14,245 - £18,210 per annum), according to age, qualifications and experience. For the post of Experimental Officer/Senior Officer, the initial appointment will be made on the Grade 1 salary scale for other Related Staff (£11,460 - £14,825).

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Department (Academic Staffing), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to which applications should be sent by Monday 29 June 1987. Please quote reference M82/4/A.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

UNIVERSITY OF  
LIVERPOOL  
Department of Political Theory  
and Institutions

## Temporary Lectureship

Applications are invited for a one-year temporary lectureship in the Department of Political Theory and Institutions tenable from 1st October 1987.

The successful applicant must be able to teach an introductory course in research and statistical methods and will be expected to contribute to the wider teaching of the Department. Applications will be welcome from suitably qualified persons with research interests relevant to any aspect of political studies.

Informal enquiries may be made to Mr John Currie on 051-709 6022, Ext. 2734.

Salary will be within the range £8,735 - £11,015 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 3rd July, by

The Registrar,  
The University,  
P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX,

from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/423/T

Applications should be sent to: The Deputy Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire LS18 3TU. An equal opportunity employer.

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Applications should be sent to: The Deputy Secretary,











**SEC 19+**  
A chance to join new Admin section dealing PR within the St. James's company helping generously with admin. Sound typing, kn WP and a flexible approach. Shorthand useful not essential. Would consider college-leaver. c.25,000.

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**ENTHUSIASTIC**

**DIRECTOR'S SELECTION**

**JANUARY**

**FORTY**

**SUB**

**THE CLASSIC**











## RACING

## Improving Street Line can open his account

By Mandarin

Michael Jarvis, the Newmarket trainer, has had a long association with his patron Lord Harrington.

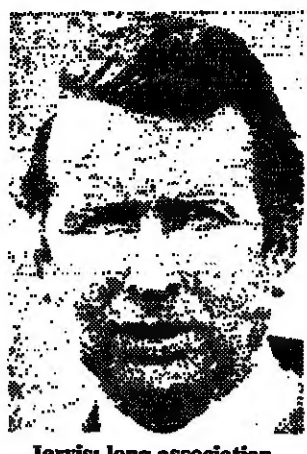
It was while Jarvis was a private trainer to the late David Robinson that he became acquainted with Harrington who, at that time, purchased all Robinson's horses at the sales.

Today, Jarvis has high hopes that Street Line can carry Harrington's yellow and black colours to victory in the Long Eaton Graduation Stakes at Nottingham.

The well-bred colt, who is out of the useful mare Street Light, has run well in his two outings. At Haydock Park recently he was beaten into third place by the highly-regarded Romantic Prince.

On that occasion the race was run over a mile. Today's extra two furlongs should be to his advantage, and he is my nap.

Michael Stoute saddles the main danger, Loch Monar. The colt performed promisingly on his debut behind Flood Mark. But the form of that contest has not stood up as Flood Mark was well beaten.



Jarvis: long association with Lord Harrington

in second place behind Beech at Leicester on Saturday.

Mel Brittain, who combines training with running a steel stockholding company, can land the Plumtree Maiden Stakes with Stanford Boy.

The colt suffered from a bad start on his most recent outing and did well to get within three lengths of Huang Tooh, who gave the form a boost by winning a competitive contest at Beverley on Thursday.

William Haggas, the first-season Newmarket trainer, who has high hopes of sad-

ding his first winner at Royal Ascot with Tricky Note in the Queen Mary Stakes, can start the week with a success in the Radcliffe Apprentice Stakes through Munadil.

Michael Stoute has lowered his sights for Classic Tale. The one-time Derby hope has looked reluctant in the closing stages of his races this season.

If he decides to assert himself, he will take all the beating in the Bourne End Stakes at Windsor.

However, I expect Exceller's special to prove a more reliable selection. Olivier Doublé's colt ran with credit on his only outing, behind Lyphento at Lingfield last season.

Doublé and Eddery can also be successful in the Jack Barclay Diamond Jubilee Handicap with French Gondolier. The Riverman colt spreadeagled 18 rivals in a back-end maiden contest at Leicester last year.

Mark Prescott's Straw Vale looks to be the best bet at Edinburgh. The colt fulfilled his early promise by obliging on this course a fortnight ago.

## Indian Skimmer storms in

By Michael Seely

Indian Skimmer, Sheikh Mohammed's grey, yesterday humbled Miesque, the pride of France, in the Prix de Diane at Chantilly.

In so doing, the 11-10 favourite became only the fourth British-trained filly to triumph in the French Oaks, following in the hoof prints of Highclere, Mrs Penny and Madam Gay.

Afterwards, Steve Causton paid his mount the ultimate compliment. "We were always well placed and travelling strongly. When I took her to the front two furlongs out, she quickly sprang four lengths clear. Oh So Sharp was a great filly, but over 10 furlongs Indian Skimmer is something else."

Oh So Sharp, of course, won the fillies' Triple Crown in 1985.

Henry Cecil, almost speechless with emotion, said: "I don't like comparisons, but Indian Skimmer is very good indeed. But she had a hard race today, and she'll now have a rest before the Matchmaker International at York. After that, I'll probably be the Champion Stakes."

Chantilly, always like an Edwardian picnic in atmosphere, with its old-fashioned stand, was an en fête for the great occasion. And the excitement reached a fever pitch as Causton sent Indian Skimmer past her pacesetter, Laloue.

Freddie Head had Miesque perfectly placed on the outside of the field, but the dual classic

winner soon looked leaden-footed as the relentless gallop continued.

"Head, always a perfectionist, was afterwards wrongly inclined to blame himself. Perhaps, I should have lain closer to the gallop. But these matters are difficult to judge, and I might have been better off easily."

Stavros Niarchos, Miesque's

owner, was one of the first to congratulate Cecil. And Allan Cooper, with his old-fashioned stand, was an en fête for the great occasion. And the excitement reached a fever pitch as Causton sent Indian Skimmer past her pacesetter, Laloue.

Freddie Head had Miesque perfectly placed on the outside of the field, but the dual classic winner soon looked leaden-footed as the relentless gallop continued.

"Head, always a perfectionist, was afterwards wrongly inclined to blame himself. Perhaps, I should have lain closer to the gallop. But these matters are difficult to judge, and I might have been better off easily."

Stavros Niarchos, Miesque's

## EDINBURGH

## Selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Only In Gist. 2.45 Lake Onge. 3.15 Holly Buoy. 3.45 Dawn Sky. 4.15 Straw Vale. 4.45 Sand-Dollar.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Summerhill Daisy. 2.45 Chantauqua. 3.45 Midbridge. 4.15 Straw Vale. 4.45 Sand-Dollar.

Going: good Draw: 51-81 high numbers best

2.15 EBF WILLOWBRAE MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O; 21.165.5f) (7 runners)

1 MAJOR IVOR Mrs G Russell 9-0 S Webster 3  
2 DANCING 15 (S) M J Wilson 9-0 S Webster 3  
3 ONLY IN GIST 12 (S) N Jones 9-0 J Lowe 4  
4 STALANIS 11 (S) J Gallagher 9-0 J Lowe 4  
5 GOLDEN LAD 14 (S) J Gallagher 9-0 J Lowe 4  
6 HILTON 10 (S) J Gallagher 9-0 J Lowe 4  
7 SUMMERHILL DANCY 18 (S) E Don 8-5 A Gaskill 7  
8 SUMMERHILL DANCY 18 (S) E Don 8-5 A Gaskill 7

BETTING: even Summerhill Daisy, 4-1 Only In Gist.

2.45 JOPPA PERSING HANDICAP (21.035.5f) (15 runners)

1 0000 PERSING 14 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
8 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
9 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
10 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
11 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
12 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
13 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
14 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
15 0000 CHANTAUQUA 16 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

3.15 J.P.K. FINLAYSON WDC HANDICAP (21.590.1m 7f) (8 runners)

1 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
8 0000 FINLAYSON 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

3.45 COCKENZIE HANDICAP (3-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 COCKENZIE 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

4.15 TRANSIT GRADUATION STAKES (22.055.7f) (9 runners)

1 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
8 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
9 0000 TRANSIT 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

4.45 LADBROKES LAST RACE HANDICAP (21.805.1m) (12 runners)

1 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
8 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
9 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
10 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
11 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
12 0000 LADBROKES 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

5.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

6.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

7.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

8.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

9.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

10.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

11.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

12.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

13.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

14.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

15.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

16.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

17.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

18.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

19.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

20.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING: 2-1 Chantauqua, 4-1 Lake Onge, 5-1 Straw Vale, 1-11 Sand-Dollar.

21.15 FREE EXPRESSION (2-Y-O; 22.065.1m 4f) (7 runners)

1 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
2 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
3 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
4 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
5 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
6 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3  
7 0000 FREE EXPRESSION 11 (S) J P McKeown 4-10 S Webster 3

BETTING











# Wales outclassed as France reach World Cup final

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Brisbane

Wales, the last and somewhat tenuous British hope, were conclusively dismissed by New Zealand from rugby union's World Cup yesterday. The result leaves the All Blacks to contest the inaugural final in Auckland next Saturday with France, winners on Saturday of what has generally been acknowledged as one of the finest games of rugby ever played, certainly within a modern competitive context.

Not only did Wales suffer their worst international defeat — losing 49-6 to a menacingly efficient New Zealand side in Brisbane — but Huw Richards, the Neath lock, was sent off by Kerry Fitzgerald, the Australian referee, the first dismissal during 30 matches in the tournament.

Australia, with New Zealand, began as joint favourites for the tournament, but were beaten 30-24 in Sydney by France, winners of the grand slam in this season's five nations championship. France's victory must be ranked alongside their epic 9-5 win in South Africa in 1958, and their 24-19 win over New

Zealand in Auckland in 1979. "I'm sure this victory has done an immense amount of good for the game," Alan Jones, Australia's coach, said. "But to have been part of that is something we're grateful for and if it's given a fillip to European rugby as a result of the fact that France has tilted at a rather large windmill and brought it down then that's also good. We've got to be international in our perspective... our disappointment mustn't be allowed to cast a pall over what has been, I guess, a fairly spectacular game."

Nothing became Australia quite so much as their leaving of the tournament, although Jones must now prepare his players for the third-place match against Wales, who also retained dignity in defeat, in Rotorua on Thursday.

Paying tribute to New Zealand, Clive Rowlands, the Welsh manager, insisted that Wales would learn from defeat; when he returns home I understand he is likely to advise a long-term plan covering the presumed period of the

next two World Cups being drawn up by the Welsh Rugby Union.

"I don't think we could take anything away from the All Blacks. It was one of the best performances I have seen," Tony Gray, the Welsh coach, said. David Kirk, the New Zealand scrum half and captain, said he had expected a hard game before the kick-off, inferring it had not turned out quite as difficult as he had thought. "I was very sorry there had to be an ordering off in the World Cup," he said. "It wasn't a dirty match. There seemed a destructive attitude towards the game by Wales."

Brian Lochore, the New Zealand coach, said that among his final instructions to his team was the warning that they would require a lot of discipline "because one of the best ways for Wales to play was to disrupt us." In the event, as Gray admitted, New Zealand took the Welsh forwards to pieces. Only once before has a side scored eight tries against Wales (Scotland in 1924).

"There were certain aspects of the game that were disappointing," Lochore said. "It became a stop-start affair and there was too much niggling to make it a memorable match. I regard Scotland as the greatest challenge we have had in the tournament." The Scots lost 30-3 in the quarter-final, while in all other matches New Zealand scored no fewer than 46 points.

Australia have already criticized the play-off formula which they must now follow, probably an inevitable reaction after involvement in such a game as that against France. "As a player, I would rather have won 3-0 with most of the crowd snoring," Andrew Slack, the Australian captain, said. "But if we were to lose, I'm pleased it was in a game of that pace and ferocity. It will be hard to motivate the team now. I think the World Cup is a terrific concept, but third and fourth is a waste of time."

Match reports, page 32

## Richards receives one-match ban

From David Hands

Huw Richards has been suspended for one week after a disciplinary hearing in Brisbane yesterday, four hours after he was sent off for punching Gary Whetton, the New Zealand lock. This amounts to a one-match suspension since Wales have only the third-place play-off game against Australia to play.

The incident occurred with only three minutes of normal time left, after a match in which tempers had occasionally been frayed and frustration had crept into the games of some — by no means all — of the Welsh players. Several times Richards hit Whetton from behind, and was then felled himself by Wayne Shefford, which precipitated

punches from two more players. While Richards was on the ground receiving treatment, Kerry Fitzgerald, the referee, consulted Fred Howard, the English touch judge, about the incident and then indicated that Richards, when he was fit enough to walk, was to leave the field. He is the third man to have been sent off while playing for Wales, following in the sad footsteps of Geoff Wheel (1977 v Ireland) and Paul Ringer (1980 v England).

Clive Rowlands, the Wales manager, joined Norbert Byrne and Joe French, both Queensland and Australian rugby union officials, for the hearing before the suspension was announced.

## Broad returns at expense of unfortunate Fairbrother

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Graham Dilley and Chris Broad, who both missed the first Test match against Pakistan because of injury, are back in the 12 for the second Test, starting at Lord's on Thursday. Neil Fairbrother is less fortunate, he rather than Athey being the one to make way for Broad.

When they chose their side last Friday evening the selectors had to take Dilley's word for it that he would be fit. On Saturday he confirmed that he will be, by taking 34 for 43 for Worcestershire against Leicestershire. Broad's return, in spite of having batted hardly at all in the last three weeks, is an indication of his new status. He has, in fact, had only three first-class innings this season; but he scored 99 and 52 in the Texaco Trophy and that, coming on top of Australia, is good reason for wanting him back.

Whereas the selectors like, as a rule, to give a batsman two chances when he first comes in to the Test side, they have left out Fairbrother after only one because he played at Old Trafford as a late replacement. He deserves, poor chap, without having laid a bat on the ball, but he is too promising not to be back before long. Peter May, the chairman of selectors, said as much yesterday.

Fairbrother was unlucky at Old Trafford, anyway. Had Gattling got out three minutes later on the first evening a nightwatchman would have gone in, thus saving Fairbrother for the next morning. It had been decided that a nightwatchman should clock in at 6.30. I am not making that an excuse for Fairbrother, for as an England No. 4 he has to look after himself. All the same, it was a nasty time to go in.

Despite averaging 33 in the Test matches in Australia and sharing opening partnerships of 225 and 112 with Broad,

Athey will have to start making runs in England if he is to hold on to his place. He has had 12 innings in home Test matches for one half-century and an average of 20. It is for what he did as a somewhat

### England team

| Test                             | Age |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| M W Gattling (Middlesex, capt)   | 34  |
| C W J Athey (Gloucestershire)    | 24  |
| I V Botham (Worcestershire)      | 31  |
| B C Broad (Nottinghamshire)      | 20  |
| P A J DeFreitas (Leicestershire) | 21  |
| G R Dilley (Worcestershire)      | 27  |
| P H Edwards (Middlesex)          | 27  |
| J E Embury (Middlesex)           | 23  |
| N A Foster (Essex)               | 25  |
| B N French (Nottinghamshire)     | 25  |
| D J Gower (Leicestershire)       | 22  |
| R T Robinson (Nottinghamshire)   | 17  |

reluctant opening batsman in Australia that the selectors are giving him another chance at No. 3.

Robinson's Test record is the reverse of Athey's: he averages 63 in England and nine from eight innings overseas. The difference here, of course, springs from the pace of the bowling. At Lord's this week, if he is able to bowl flat out, will give Robinson the chance to show that he has tightened up his game against speed.

When Robinson goes in first with Broad, as it is hoped he will, they will be the first pair from the same county to open for England since John Edrich and Bannington did so against India at Lord's in 1967 and the first from Nottinghamshire since W H Scotton and W Barnes at Melbourne 102 years ago. To have Gooch in reserve, who made 183 in England's last Test match at Lord's, not to mention Metcalfe and Moxon, who were both considered, amounts almost to an embarrassment of riches.

At Old Trafford, through the injuries to Dilley and Broad, England strayed further from the side which they finished with in the Test series in Australia than they had

wanted to. Only six who played at Sydney took the field in Manchester. On Thursday any changes there are from the Sydney line-up will be optional, such as Robinson for Lamb and French for Richards. With Gattling's confidence boosted by a large hundred on Saturday to go with his birthday honour it only needs some better weather for England to show the strides they have made.

No one's fortunes better show how fickle a Test cricketer's life can be than those of Richards and French. A more forlorn tourist than French you could hardly have imagined as he left for Australia after beginning to feel a super-numerary. With a fine attacking hundred in the second Test match in Perth, Richards had shown just why he was being preferred to French. On England's two previous tours — to India and West Indies — French had also been put to one side. Downton being preferred to him then because he was thought to be more likely to make runs. Now French is back in the line-up, and Richards is wondering what he can do about it.

From the 12 for Lord's England may be expected to leave out either Edmonds or DeFreitas, according to the look of the pitch. Last week it was well grassed. Questions are being asked about Botham's fitness to be the third seam bowler, and without Gooch to help out (Gooch's bowling figures against New Zealand at Lord's last year were 13-6-23-1) it is certainly an issue. But at Old Trafford Botham's spell upwind was valuable, and there is no question at the moment of his not playing. There will be a place before long, though, for another all-rounder — for which Fringle, Christopher Cowdrey and Capel will come into contention.

## Ballesteros has to surrender lead

New York (Reuters) — Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, still well-placed for victory after three rounds of the Westchester Classic, despite surrendering his overnight lead to Mike Reid, his American playing partner.

Ballesteros went into the third round on nine under par and with a one-shot advantage over Reid. But by the end of the round the situation had been reversed. Reid playing with greater consistency in taking

four birdies for a two-under-par 69 and three-round total of 203. Ballesteros started well, holding the lead at 11 under par after the first nine holes, a six-foot eagle putt on the 9th pushing him ahead of Reid. But he dropped shots on the 10th and 11th holes, courtesy of poor drives, and lost his momentum in the process.

"I feel like I played very well on the first nine holes," Ballesteros said. "The boys on

10 and 11 really made me lose my momentum, but I would have been in an even better position if I had made a few more putts on the front nine."

Sandy Lyle, of Britain, finished the day five off the lead.

LEADING THIRD-ROUND SCORES: (US unless stated) 203: M Reid, 69, 68, 66; S Ballesteros (Sp), 69, 67, 67; C Perry, 69, 68, 67; 204: J C Snead, 71, 70, 63; S Lyle, 71, 67, 66; 205: D T Tomlin, 68, 69, 68; 216: K Green, 75, 70, 65; D Edwards, 74, 68, 68.

## Becker faces Connors in final

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Jimmy Connors, who has not won a tournament since 1984, will play Boris Becker in the singles final of the Stella Artois championships at Queen's Club today (11 o'clock). Connors, aged 34, beat Pat Cash on Saturday, suggesting in the process that he could do some damage at Wimbledon. Becker beat Tim Mayotte 4-6, 7-6, 6-4 yesterday.

The Becker-Mayotte match was interrupted by rain on Saturday when Mayotte, a break up, was leading 2-1. Yesterday he soon had a break point against him but, after that, had no difficulty in holding his service games for the set. Mayotte beat Becker in the same tournament last year and in yesterday's first set he was slightly the sharper of the two.

Mayotte has a good grass-court record, mainly because of his service, the flashing precision of his first volley, and his ability to give himself a chance with bold returns, especially on the backhand. In the first set, and indeed for most of the match, he was closer to his best form than Becker was.

For a long time Becker could not hit adequate returns. There was much frustrated self-admonishment, many gestures of despair. He did his diving goalkeeper act but seldom to much purpose. Becker, though, was good enough to stay in the match on the strength of his service. He led 5-4 in the second set when rain stopped play for 40 minutes.

When they came back Mayotte had to hold his service to save the set but did so with assurance, serving two aces. Thus to a tie-break that contained three exciting points against service. A fierce cross-court backhand from Becker was countered, two points later, when a good return followed by a lob left Becker flat on his face.

Becker achieved a second 'mini-break' with an astonishing forehand, a shot of instinctive reactions, after Mayotte had seemingly interrupted a smash. The remaining points of that tie-break went with service. Becker winning the last of them with an acrobatic volley.

Becker felt better after that. A double fault by Mayotte gave him a chance to break to 3-2 in the third set and Becker's forehand down the



Beaten champion: Mayotte loses his title at Queen's yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

line was too good for Mayotte's jangling volley. There were some good rallies to come and Becker had some spectacular 'goalkeeping' to do. But he is not the kind of man to get nervous when he is a break up.

In the recent French final Ivan Lendl and Mats Wilander hit more shots in a dozen rallies than Becker and Mayotte in an entire set. Tennis has leapt from one extreme to the other. Yesterday's match was admirable and often thrilling but it

reduced the game to a calculated violence that could not be entirely satisfying.

Today's finals intrude into an already crowded week: the annual Pilkington Glass women's festival at Eastbourne and men's events in Bristol and Dublin. Driving from Midhurst to Queen's Club yesterday, totally sober, I passed a miniature station wagon with three goats in the back. That startling spectacle was a reminder of the Kid historically linked with Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

## Lendl withdrawal is final dampener for Scotland

By David Miller

Ivan Lendl had the best answer to the watery grave into which the Bank of Scotland Grass Court championships sank yesterday afternoon. He stayed in bed with influenza. That was probably preferable to the risk of slipping and injuring himself on a wet court in any resumption of his interrupted semifinal of Saturday with Anders Jarryd.

A stoic Edinburgh public, hardly conditioned by years of experience of polar conditions at Meadowbank including last year's Commonwealth Games double delusion by boycott and weather, squelched around the Craiglockhart centre in frustrated expectation. I hope, for the sake of next year's scheduled championships, that the public believed Lendl's flu is genuine. It certainly is, to the extent that it will have delayed his departure for practice in London, at least until today.

His Wimbledon ambitions if it persists beyond tomorrow. In a week which was in-

tended to help set up his grass court game so as to take the most important of all titles, he has been able to play only 95 minutes of competition and five or six hours of practice. Tony Roche, his coach, had hoped for some 50 hours in all.

The irony is that Lendl probably caught the bug from Roche, who was temporarily stricken in Paris while Lendl was busy winning the French title. Roche said yesterday: "Ivan was fitter and stronger in Paris than he has ever been, and it would have been the ideal preparation here if so much had not gone wrong."

Lendl's American agents, ProServ, had helped to set up the tournament financially and must be as frustrated as anyone. Roche's intention had been to utilize the morning's working on Lendl's reflexes on his volleying in mid-court and at the net. He said: "On grass you have to move especially well, and Ivan will need to be sharp at the net in a week's time. If he can get back on

court by Wednesday I don't think he will have lost anything. He's worked very hard on his mobility, and if he can serve consistently at Wimbledon, where all players win relatively few points, then he will be able to put pressure on anyone with his ability to break service."

Although Lendl tends to show more traces of anxiety at Wimbledon than at other tournaments — his taut, drawn expression quite falsely conveying the impression that he is an unsympathetic character — Roche does not believe the mental factor is as important as Lendl's touch. He says: "If we could get from Tuesday to Saturday in London without more interruptions from rain, he'll be at a peak. His performance in Paris was the best I've seen in my three years with him, and there is no doubt that he will be a better player now at Wimbledon from his experience of being in his first final there last year."

RESULTS: Men's singles: Semi-final: A Jarryd (Swe) v I Lendl (US), 6-3, 6-1; Gomez (Ecuador) v J Kneiz (US) 6-3, 6-1.

### END COLUMN

## Forceful reply to cricket's rebuff

By Ian Stafford

West Indian cricket officials last night expressed their annoyance at both the English and Australian cricket boards' reaction to their resolution to the International Cricket Conference (ICC) seeking sanctions against players who play or coach in South Africa.

The Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) voted unanimously on Friday to oppose the West Indians' proposal, just hours after the Australian Cricket Board (ACB) had decided it would not support the resolution. They were determined that no outside country should be involved in the selection of their teams, even if it meant their not going to the World Cup in India and Pakistan later this year.

But Jackie Hendricks, the manager of the West Indies team for the World Cup, said the boards had been irrational. "The resolution has been prejudged and rejected out of hand," he said. "The approach taken by the TCCB can only be described as irrational and it means the ICC meeting will begin on a bad note."

Speaking from Jamaica, Hendricks put forward the West Indian case for a thorough discussion on the South Africa issue. "There has to be a point when the South African matter becomes more cut and dried," he said. "My impression is that the West Indies have been encouraged by the other Third World countries to put forward ideas which should at least be discussed."

"The resolution is a point for discussion which the full members of the ICC should attempt to face up to together and get something moved. This proposal should be a starting-point but it seems that the TCCB and ACB have already made up their minds before even being prepared to hear us out."

The special meeting of the ICC, which will take place at Lord's on June 26, will hear the West Indies viewpoint from Allan Rae, the president of the West Indies Cricket Board, and from Lance Murray, the father of Deryck, the former Test wicketkeeper, and the representative of Trinidad.

Hendricks believes the two will face an uphill struggle to convince the white cricketing boards of their ideas.

"The TCCB has shown by its well-publicised vote of opposition that it will come to the meeting with preconceived attitudes and clearly does not wish to be constructive," he said. "It is a tremendous shame that the subject cannot at least be argued at the meeting and even possibly be modified. This sort of rejection at this stage is very wrong and shows a very negative approach from the TCCB and ACB."

The former secretary of the West Indies Cricket Board, Peter Short, described the unfavourable vote as "extremely disappointing but thoroughly predictable."

He spelled out the consequences if agreement in the near future could not be reached. "We are hoping in the West Indies to obtain a common policy which would help to alleviate the sort of problems experienced on previous tours," he said. "But unless we can achieve a policy, whether it be along our lines of amended, it will put the future of Caribbean tours in jeopardy. One can only hope common sense will prevail and that a compromise will be agreed."

Although he will not be present at the ICC meeting, Short gave his views on what should be discussed. "The last thing we want is an international split in cricket," he said. "But we do need to examine the areas of difference for the sake of the game. I believe the resolution we put forward will be passed once it has been broadened."

"For example, a specific date should be given before the motion should work to accommodate players who have South African commitments so that their contracts will not be breached."

## Chance to win trip to Open

Tomorrow *The Times* presents a new competition offering our readers the opportunity to attend one of the great events of Britain's Summer of Sport. The prize this time is a luxury visit to the Open golf championship at Muirfield, travelling first-class to Edinburgh, staying at the Crest Hotel there, and then watching the final day's play on Sunday, July 19. All the details and the entry form will be in *The Times* tomorrow.

## Tatum tops

Kelvin Tatum, the British speedway champion, became Commonwealth title-holder at Belle Vue, Manchester, yesterday when he won four of his five races to total 14 points in the Commonwealth final of the world individual championship.

## Patience pays

Robin Davenport crowned a long fencing career yesterday when he beat Howard West 10-7 in the Miller-Hallett tournament at the de Beaumont Centre, London, to win his first major title. His previous best performance over a 20-year period was fourth place in this tournament.

## Hot shot

Denise Eyre, aged 27, from Stockport, won the annual women's world clay pigeon shooting championship

## Grand prix in uproar

Tony Williams, of Rickmansworth, was presented with the Duke of York trophy as winner of the Mitsubishi powerboat grand prix in Bristol docks yesterday amid mounting confusion (Bryan Stiles writes). Drivers have protested at the decision of officials to award the race to Williams after ruling out three competitors for not observing marker buoys.

Tim Hill, in Follet Car Group, won yesterday's UK Offshore Boating Association grand prix off the Wirral, finishing only 10 seconds ahead of the Toleman twins, Gary and Michael, who lost 15 minutes after missing a marker buoy.

RESULTS: Class 1 (50-72 miles): Follet Car Group (1st) 1hr 40min; 1st place, 50-55mph, 4-litre class (50-55 miles): 1st place, 1hr 20min; 1st place, 50-55mph, 4-litre class (50-55 miles): 1st place, 1hr 20min; 1st place, 50-55mph, 4-litre class (50-55 miles): 1st place, 1hr 20min.

## Donkova: setting the pace

Jordanka Donkova, of Bulgaria, who should be competing in Portsmouth next Saturday, ran the world's fastest high hurdles time of the year in 12.33sec at Furth, West Germany, yesterday.

That time was also Donkova's and the world's third fastest. Ben Johnson, competing at the same meeting, must have been saving himself at Gateshead on Saturday, for he won the 100 metres in 10.1sec.

## High flyer

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